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CHAPTER IX—((Continued)

The team twisted sinuously and swiftly in the trail as he sped over the edge of the mountain. Upon the plain below he knelt upon the toboggan, with his rifle in front of him; and at his low, hissing commands, which reached no farther than the dogs' ears, the team stretched their long bodies in pursuit of the missioner and his huskies.

Jean knew that whoever was ahead of him was not far away, and he laughed and hunched his shoulders when he saw that his magnificent Malemutes were making three times the speed of the huskies. It was a short chase. It led across the narrow plain and into a dense tangle of swamp, where the huskies had picked their way in aimless wandering until they came out in thick balsam and Banksian pine. Half a mile farther on, and the trail broke into an open which led down to the smooth surface of a lake, and two-thirds across the lake was the fleeing missioner.

The Malemute leader flung open his jaws in a deep baying triumph, and with a savage yell Jean cracked his caribou whip over his back. He saw the man ahead of him lean over the end of his sledge as he urged his dogs, but the huskies went no faster; and then he caught the glitter of something that flashed for a moment in the sun.

"Ah!" said Jean softly, as a bullet sang over his head. "He fires at Jean de Gravois!" He dropped his whip, and there was the warm glow of happiness in his little dark face as he leveled his rifle over the backs of his Malemutes. "He fires at Jean de Gravois, and it is Jean who can hamstring a caribou at 300 yards on the run!"

For an instant, at the crack of his rifle, there was no movement ahead; then something rolled from the sledge and lay doubled up in the snow. A hundred yards beyond it, the huskies stopped in a rabble and turned to look at the approaching strangers.

Beside it Jean stopped; and when he saw the face that stared up at him, he cluched his thin hands in his long black hair and cried out, in shrill amaztment and horror:

"The saints in heaven, it is the missioner from Churchill!"

He turned the man over, and found where his bullet had entered under one arm and come out from under the other. There was no spark of life left. The missioner was already dead.

"The missioner from Churchill!" he gasped again.

He looked up at the warm sun, and kicked the melting snow under his moccasined feet.

"It will thaw very soon," he said to himself, looking again at the dead man, "and then he will go into the lake."

He headed his Malemutes back to the forest. Then he ran out and cut the traces of the exhausted huskies, and with his whip scattered them in freedom over the ice.

"Go to the wolves!" he shouted in Cree. "Hide yourselves from the post, or Jean de Gravois will cut out your tongues and take your skins off alive!"

When he came back to the top of the mountain, Jean found Iowaka making hot coffee, while Jan was bundled up in furs near the fire.

"It is as I said," she called. "He is alive!"

Thus it happened that the return of Jean de Gravois to the post was even more dramatic than he had schemed it to be, for he brought back with him not only a beautiful wife from Churchill, but also the half dead Jan Thoreau from the scene of battle on the mountain. And in the mystery of it all he reveled for two days; for Jean De Gravois said not a word about the dead man on the lake beyond the forest, nor did the huskies come back into their bondage to give a hint of the missing missionary.

CHAPTER X.

Red Snow-Flowers.

From the day after the caribou roast the fur-gatherers began scattering. The Eskimos left the next morning. On the second day Mukee's people from the west set off along the edge of the barrens. Most of the others left by ones and twos into the wilderness to the south and east.

Less than a dozen still put off their return to the late spring trapping, and among these were Jean de Gravois and his wife. Jean waited until the third day. Then he went to see Jan. The boy was bolstered up in his cot, with Cummins balancing the little Melisse on the edge of the bed when he came in.

For a time Jean sat and watched them in silence; then he made a sign to Cummins, who joined him at the door.

"I am going the Athabasca way today," he said. "I wish to talk with the boy before I go. I have a word to say to him which no ears should hear but his own. Will it be right?"

"Talk to him as long as you like," said Cummins, "but don't worry him about the missioinary. You'll not get a word from him."

Jan's eyes spoke with a devotion greater than words as Jean de Gravois came and sat close beside him. He knew that it was Jean who had brought him alove into the post, and now there was something in the suggestive grimacing of the Frenchman's face, and in the eagerness with which he looked over his shoulder, as if he was not quite sure but that the walls held ears, that caused the bo y's heart to beat a little faster as he speculated upon what Jean was going to say.

For a few moments Jean looked at the other steadily, with his thin, black face propped in his hands and a curious smile on his lips. He twisted his face into a dozen expressions of a language as voluble as that of his tongue, hunched his shoulders up to his ears as he grinned at Jan, and chuckled between his grimaces.

"Ah, it was wan be-e-a-u-tiful fight!" he said softly. "You are a brave boy, Jan Thoreau!"

"You did not see it?" asked Jan.

Unconsciously the words came from him in French. Jean caught one of his thin hands and laughed joyfully, for the spirit of him was French to the bottom of his soul.

"I see it? No, neither I nor Iowaka; but there it was in the snow, as plain as the eyes in your face. And did I not follow the trail that staggered down the mountain, while Iowaka brought you back to life? And when I came to the lake, did I not see something black out upon it, like a charred log? And when I came to it, was it not the dead body of the missioner from Churchill? Eh, Jan Thoreau?"

Jan sat up in his bed with a sharp cry.

"Sh-h-h-h-h!" admonished Jean, pressing him back gently. "There is no need of telling what is out there on the lake. Only the Blessed Virgin made me dream last night that you would like to see with your own eyes that the missioner is dead. The thaw will open up the lake in a few days. Then he will go down in the first slush. And"— Jean looked about him cautiously again, and whispered low—"if you see anything about the dead missioner that you do not understand—think of Jean de Gravois!"

He rose to his feet and bent over Jan's white face.

"I am going the Athabasca way today" he finished. "Perhaps Jan Thoreau, you will hear after a time that it would be best for Jean de Gravois never to return again to this Post Lac Bain. If so, you will find him between Fond du Lac and the Beaver river, and you can make it in four days by driving your dogs close to the scrub-edge of the barrens, keeping always where you can see

CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE

CHAPTERS OF A POSSIBLE AUTOBIOGRAPHY

By THEODORE ROOSEVELT

The Square Deal and the Corporations

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I HAVE coupled the cases of the big banker and the sugar trust official and the case of a man convicted of a criminal assault on a woman. All of the criminals were released from penitentiary sentences on grounds of ill health. The offences were typical of the worst crimes committed at the two ends of the social scale. One offense was a crime of brutal violence; the other offenses were crimes of astute corruption. All of them were offenses which in my judgment were of such a character that clemency toward the offender worked grave injustice to the community as a whole, injustice so grave that its effects might be far-reaching in their damage.

Every time that rape or criminal assault on a woman is pardoned, and anything less than the full penalty of the law is exacted, a premium is put on the practice of lynching such offenders. Every time a big money offender, who naturally excites interest and sympathy, and who has many friends, is excused from serving a sentence which a man of less prominence and fewer friends would have to serve, justice is discredited in the eyes of plain people—and to undermine faith in justice is to strike at the foundation of the republic. As for ill health it must be remembered that few people are as healthy in prison as they would be outside; and there should be no discrimination among criminals on this score; either all criminals who grow unhealthy should be let out, or none. Pardons must sometimes be given in order that the cause of justice may be served; but in cases such as these I am considering, while I know that many amiable people differ from me, I am obliged to say that in my judgment the pardons work far-reaching harm to the cause of justice.

Illegality or Moral Turpitude?

Among the big corporations themselves, even where they did wrong, there was a wide difference in the moral obliquity indicated by the wrong doer. There was a wide distinction between the offences committed in the case of the Northern Securities Co. and the offenses because of which the Sugar trust, the Tobacco trust and the Standard Oil trust were successfully prosecuted under my administration. It was vital to destroy the Northern Securities Co., but the men creating it had done so in open and aboveboard fashion, acting under what they, and most of the members of the bar, thought to be the law established by the supreme court in the Knight sugar case. But the supreme court, in its decree dissolving the Standard Oil and Tobacco trusts, condemned them in the severest language for moral turpitude; and an even severer meed of condemnation should be visited on the Sugar trust.

Assaults by Corporations.

However, all the trusts and big corporations against which we proceeded—which included in their directorates practically all the biggest financiers in the country—joined in making the bitterest assaults on me and on my administration. Of their actions I wrote as follows to Attorney General Bonaparte, who had been a peculiarly close friend and adviser through the period covered by my public life in high office and who, together with Attorney General Moody, possessed the same understanding sympathy with my social and industrial program that was possessed by such officials as Straus, Garfield, H. K. Smith and Pinchot. The letter runs:

January 2, 1908.

My Dear Bonaparte—I must congratulate you on your admirable speech at Chicago. You said the very things it was good to say at this time. What you said bore especial weight because it represented what you had done. You have shown by what you have actually accomplished that the law is enforced against the wealthiest corporation, and the richest and most powerful manager or manipulator of that corporation, just as resolutely and fearlessly as against the humblest citizen. The department of justice is now in very fact the department of justice, and justice is meted out with an even hand to great and small, rich and poor, weak and strong. Those who have denounced you and the action of the department of justice are either misled, or else are the very wrong-doers, and the agents of the very wrong-doers, who have for so many years gone scot-free and flouted the laws with impunity. Above all, you are to be congratulated upon the bitterness felt and expressed toward you by the representatives and agents of the great law-defying corporations of immense wealth, who, until within the last half dozen years, have treated themselves and have expected others to treat them as being beyond and above all possible check from law.

It was time to say something, for the representatives of predatory wealth, of wealth accumulated on a giant scale by iniquity, by wrongdoing in many forms, by plain swindling, by oppressing wage-workers, by manipulating securities, by unfair and unwholesome competition, and by stock-jobbing, in short by conduct abhorrent to every man of ordinarily decent conscience, have during the last few months made it evident that they are banded together to work for a reaction, to endeavor to overthrow and discredit all who honestly administer the law, and to secure a return to the days when every unscrupulous wrongdoer could do what he wished unchecked, provided he had enough money. They attack you because they know your honesty and fearlessness, and dread them. The enormous sums of money these men have at their control enable them to carry on an effective campaign. They find their tools in a portion of the public press, including especially certain of the great New York newspapers. They find their agents in some men in public life—now and then occupying, or having occupied, positions as high as senator or governor—in some men in the pulpit, and, most melancholy of all, in a few men on the bench. By gifts to colleges and universities they are occasionally able to subsidize in their own interest some head of an educational body, who, save only a judge, should of all men be most careful to keep his skirts clear from the taint of such corruption.

There are ample material rewards for those who serve with fidelity the mammon of unrighteousness, but they are dearly paid for by that institution of learning whose head, by example and precept, teaches the scholars who sit under him that there is one law for the rich and another for the poor. The amount of money the representatives of the great moneyed interests are willing to spend can be gauged by their recent publication broadcast throughout the papers of this country from the Atlantic to the Pacific of huge advertisements, attacking with envenomed bitterness the administration's policy of warring against successful dishonesty, advertisements that must have cost enormous sums of money. This advertisement, as also a pamphlet called The Roosevelt Panic, and one or two similar books and pamphlets, are written especially in the interest of the Standard Oil and Harriman combinations, but also defend all the individuals and corporations of great wealth that have been guilty of wrong-doing.

From the railroad rate law to the pure food law, every measure for honesty in business that has been pressed during the last six years has been opposed by these men, on its passage and in its administration, with every resource that bitter and unscrupulous craft could suggest and the command of almost unlimited money secure. These men do not themselves speak or write; they hire others to do their bidding. Their spirit and purpose are made clear alike by the editorials of the papers owned in, or whose policy is dictated by, Wall street, and by the speeches of public men who, as senators, governors, or mayors, have served these their masters to the cost of the plain people.

At one time one of their writers or speakers attacks the rate law as the cause of the panic; he is, whether in public life or not, usually a clever corporation lawyer, and he is not so foolish a being as to believe in the truth of what he says; he has too closely represented the railroads not to know well that the Hepburn rate bill has helped every honest railroad, and has hurt only the railroads that regarded themselves as above the law. At another time, one of them assails the administration for not imprisoning people under the Sherman anti-trust law; for declining to make what he well knows, in view of the actual attitude of juries (as shown in the tobacco trust cases and in San Francisco in one or two of the cases brought against corrupt business men), would have been the futile endeavor to imprison defendants whom we are actually able to fine. He raises the usual clamor, raised by all who object to the enforcement of the law, that we are fining corporations instead of putting the heads of the corporations in jail; and he states that this does not really harm the chief offenders. Were this statement true he himself would not be found attacking us.

The extraordinary violence of the assault upon our policy contained in speeches like these, in the articles in the subsidized press, in such huge advertisements and pamphlets as those above referred to, and the enormous sums of money spent in these various ways, give a fairly accurate measure of the anger and terror which our actions have caused the corrupt men of vast wealth to feel in the very marrow of their being.

The man thus attacking us is usually, like so many of his fellows, either a great lawyer, or a paid editor who takes his commands from the financiers and his arguments from their attorneys. If the former, he has defended many malefactors and he knows well that, thanks to the advice of lawyers like himself, a certain kind of modern corporation has been turned into an admirable instrument by which to render it well-nigh impossible to get at the really guilty man, so that in most cases the only way of punishing the wrong is by fining the corporation or by proceeding personally against some of the minor agents.

These lawyers and their employers are the men mainly responsible for this state of things, and their responsibility is shared with the legislators who ingeniously oppose the passing of just and effective laws, and with those judges whose one aim seems to be to construe such laws so that they cannot be executed. Nothing is sillier than this outcry on behalf of the "innocent stockholders" in the corporations. We are besought to pity the Standard Oil Co. for a fine relatively far less great than the fines every day inflicted in the police courts upon multitudes of push-cart peddlers and other petty offenders, whose woes never extort one word from the men whose withers are wrung by the woes of the mighty. The stockholders have the control of the corporation in their own hands. The corporation officials are elected by those holding the majority of the stock and can keep office only by having behind them the goodwill of these majority stockholders. They are not entitled to the slightest pity if they deliberately choose to resign into the hands of great wrongdoers the control of the corporations in which they own the stock. Of course, innocent people have become involved in these big corporations and suffer because of the misdeeds of their criminal associates. Let these innocent people be careful not to invest in corporations where those in control are not men of probity, men who respect the laws; above all let them avoid the men who make it their one effort to evade or defy the laws. But if these honest innocent people are in the majority in any corporation they can immediately resume control and throw out of the directorate the men who misrepresent them.

Does any man for a moment suppose that the majority stockholders of the Standard Oil are others than Mr. Rockefeller and his associates themselves and the beneficiaries of their wrong-doing? When the stock is watered so that the innocent investors suffer, a grave wrong is indeed done to these innocent investors as well as to the public; but the public men, lawyers and editors, to whom I refer, do not under these circumstances express sympathy for the innocent; on the contrary they are the first to protest with frantic vehemence against our efforts by law to put a stop to overcapitalization and stock-watering.

The apologists of successful dishonesty always declaim against any effort to punish or prevent it on the ground that such effort will "unsettle business." It is they who by their acts have unsettled business; and the very men raising this cry spend hundreds of thousands of dollars in securing, by speech, editorial, book or pamphlet, the defense by misstatement of what they have done; and yet when we correct their misstatements by telling the truth, they declaim against us for breaking silence, lest "values be unsettled!" They have hurt honest business men, honest working men, honest farmers; and now they clamor against the truth being told.

The keynote of all these attacks upon the effort to secure honesty in business and in politics is expressed in a recent speech, in which the speaker stated that prosperity had been checked by the effort for the "moral regeneration of the business world," an effort which he denounced as "unnatural, unwarranted and injurious," and for which he stated the panic was the penalty. The morality of such a plea is precisely as great as if made on behalf of the men caught in a gambling establishment when that gambling establishment is raided by the police. If such words mean anything they mean that those whose sentiments they represent stand against the effort to bring about a moral regeneration of business which will prevent a repetition of the insurance, banking, and street railroad scandals in New York; a repetition of the Chicago and Alton deal; a repetition of the combination between certain professional politicians, certain professional labor leaders, and certain big financiers from the disgrace of which San Francisco has just been rescued; a repetition of the successful efforts by the Standard Oil people to crush out every competitor, to overawe the common carriers, and to establish a monopoly which treats the public with the contempt which the public deserves so long as it permits men like the public men of whom I speak to represent it in politics, men like the heads of colleges to whom I refer to educate its youth.

The outcry against stopping dishonest practices among the very wealthy is precisely similar to the outcry raised against every effort for cleanliness and decency in city government because, forsooth, it will "hurt business." The same outcry is made against the Department of Justice for prosecuting the heads of colossal corporations that is made against the men who in San Francisco are prosecuting with impartial severity the wrong-doers among business men, public officials, and labor leaders alike. The principle is the same in the two cases. Just as the blackmailer and the bribe-giver stand on the same evil eminence of infamy, so the man who makes an enormous fortune by corrupting legislatures and municipalities and fleecing his stockholders and the public stands on a level with the creature who fattens on the blood money of the gambling house, the saloon, and the brothel. Moreover, both kinds of corruption in the last analysis are far more intimately connected than would at first sight appear; the wrong-doing is at bottom the same. Corrupt business and corrupt politics act and react, with ever increasing debasement, one on the other; the rebate-taker, the franchise-trafficker, the manipulator of securities, the purveyor and protector of vice, the blackmailing ward boss, the ballot box stuffer, the demagogue, the mob leader, the hired bully and man-killer, all alike work at the same web of corruption, and all alike should be abhorred by honest men.

The "business" which is hurt by the movement for honesty is the kind of business which, in the long run, it pays the country to have hurt. It is the kind of business which has tended to make the very name "high finance" a term of scandal to which all honest American men of business should join in putting an end. One of the special pleaders for business dishonesty, in a recent speech, in denouncing the administration for enforcing the law against the huge and corrupt corporations which have defied the law, also denounced it for endeavoring to secure a far-reaching law making employers liable for injuries to their employes.

It is hypocritical baseness to speak of a girl who works in a factory where the dangerous machinery is unprotected as having the "right" freely to contract to expose herself to dangers to life and limb. She has no alternative but to suffer want or else to expose herself to such dangers, and when she loses a hand or is otherwise maimed or disfigured for life it is a moral wrong that the burden of the risk necessarily incidental to the business should be placed with crushing weight upon her weak shoulders and the man who has profited by her work escape scot-free. This is what our opponents advocate, and it is proper that they should advocate it, for it rounds out their advocacy of those most dangerous members of the criminal class, the criminals of vast wealth, the men who can afford best to pay for such championship in the press and on the stump.

It is difficult to speak about the judges, for it behooves us all to treat with the utmost respect the high office of judge; and our judges as a whole are brave and upright men. But there is need that those who go wrong should not be allowed to feel that there is no condemnation of their wrong-doing. A judge who on the bench either truckles to the mob or bows down before a corporation; or who, having left the bench to become a corporation lawyer, seeks to aid his clients by denouncing as enemies of property all those who seek to stop the abuses of the criminal rich; such a man performs an even worse service to the body politic than the legislator or executive who goes wrong.

In no way can respect for the courts be so quickly undermined as by teaching the public through the action of a judge himself that there is reason for the loss of such respect. The judge who by word or deed makes it plain that the corrupt corporation, the law-defying corporation, the law-defying rich man, has in him a sure and trustworthy ally, the judge who by misuse of the process of injunction makes it plain that in him the wage-worker has a determined and unscrupulous enemy, the judge who when he decides in an employers' liability or a tenement house factory case shows that he has neither sympathy for nor understanding of those fellow citizens of his who most need his sympathy and understanding; these judges work as much evil as if they pandered to the mob, as if they shrank from sternly repressing violence and disorder.

The judge who does his full duty well stands higher, and renders a better service to the people, than any other public servant; he is entitled to greater respect; and if he is a true servant of the people, if he is upright, wise, and fearless, he will unhesitatingly disregard even the wishes of the people if they conflict with the eternal principles of right as against wrong. He must serve the people; but he must serve his conscience first. All honor to such a judge; and all honor cannot be rendered him if it is rendered equally to his brethren who fall immeasurably below the high ideals for which he stands. There should be a sharp discrimination against such judges. They claim immunity from criticism, and the claim is heatedly advanced by men and newspapers like those of whom I speak. Most certainly they can claim immunity from untruthful criticism; and their champions, the newspapers and the public men I have mentioned, exquisitely illustrate by their own actions mendacious criticism in its most flagrant and iniquitous form.

But no servant of the people has a right to expect to be free from just and honest criticism. It is the newspapers and the public men whose thoughts and deeds show them to be most alien to honesty and truth who themselves loudly object to truthful and honest criticism of their fellow servants of the great moneyed interests.

We have no quarrel with the individuals, whether public men, lawyers or editors, to whom I refer. These men derive their sole power from the great, sinister offenders who stand behind them. They are but puppets who move as the strings are pulled by those who control the enormous masses of corporate wealth which if itself left uncontrolled threatens direevil to the republic. It is not the puppets, but the strong, cunning men and the mighty forces working for evil behind, and to a certain extent through, the puppets, with whom we have to deal. We seek to control law-defying wealth, in the first place to prevent its doing evil, and in the next place to avoid the vindictive and dreadful radicalism, which, if left uncontrolled, it is certain in the end to arouse. Sweeping attacks upon all property, upon all men of means, without regard to whether they do well or ill, would sound the death knell of the republic; and such attacks become inevitable if decent citizens permit rich men whose lives are corrupt and evil to domineer in swollen pride, unchecked and unhindered, over the destinies of this country. We act in no vindictive spirit, and we are no respecters of persons. If a labor union dos what is wrong we oppose it as fearlessly as we oppose a corporation that does wrong; and we stand with equal stoutness for the rights of the man of wealth and for the rights of the wage-workers; just as much so for one as for the other. We seek to stop wrong-doing, and we desire to punish the wrong-doer only so far as is necessary in order to achieve this end. We are the staunch upholders of every honest man, whether business man or wage-worker.

I do not for a moment believe that our actions have brought on business distress; so far as this is due to local and not world-wide causes, and to the actions of any particular individuals, it is due to the speculative folly and flagrant dishonesty of a few men of great wealth, who now seek to shield themselves from the effects of their own wrong-doings by ascribing its results to the actions of those who have sought to put a stop to the wrong-doing. But if it were true that to cut out rottenness from the body politic meant a momentary check to an unhealthy seeming prosperity, I should not for one moment hesitate to put the knife to the cancer. On behalf of all our people, on behalf no less of the honest man of means than of the honest man who earns each day's livelihood by that day's sweat of his brow, it is necessary to insist upon honesty in business and politics alike, in all walks of life, in big things and in little things; upon just and fair dealing as between man and man. We are striving for the right in the spirit of Abraham Lincoln when he said:

"Fondly do we hope—fervently do we pray—that this mighty scourge may speedily pass away. Yet, if God wills that it continue until all the wealth piled by the bondsmen's two hundred and fifty years of unrequited toil shall be sunk, and until every drop of blood drawn with the lash shall be paid by another drawn with the sword, as was said three thousand years ago, so still it must be said, 'The judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether.'

"With malice toward none; with charity for all; with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in."

Sincerely yours,
Theodore Rosevelt.

Hon. Charles J. Bonaparte,
Attorney-General.

THE MIDLANDERS

BY CHARLES TENNEY JACKSON

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CHAPTER XX—Continued.

"The Lord will direct me." John's deep voice had the majesty with which martyrs walked to the stake. The iron was in his soul. Curran felt the vanity of argument. But Ladeau sniffed of some compromise he was about to make. He went on with a great harangue of terms and rights and settlements, while the Dane sat in his Cromwellian faith in the right and grimly listened. On the table was a shotgun, and hanging on the wall, a repeating rifle. Outside his lean hounds watched the road with instant warning of approach.

"But here's your family, John? What can you hope, if you get into trouble, for them?"

"God will answer. So I told the sheriff, Mr. Curran, when he came to see me. 'An eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth.' So I told him, and he went away. The Holiness Brethren have prayed with me, Mr. Curran, and they tell me God will see my cause just."

Wiley reasoned charitably that this was to be expected of a university that had no windows open to the sunny side. "John, I'd think twice—"

Ladeau beamed ingratiatingly. "I have t'ough for M'sieu. My legal knowledge: T'ree t'ousand dollars we demand. I stand by M'sieu to get hees right. Name of God—no? Den we fight!"

Curran turned sharply on him. "Now, you keep still in this Ladeau! Grafting on John and Uncle Mich, now, are you?"

The Cajun shrugged. "I eat. I sleep. Up in dat loft with Uncle Mich" he sighed, "and here is dis room unused. It wait for mam'selle who run off fo' de stage!"

He sighed again deprecating such feolish sentiment. But Curran looked past him. It was Aurelie's room. Mrs Lindstrom was by his side at the door. "Not a thing changed, sir—just waiting for her." She glanced at John. "My man, I think he's sorry. Aurelie was always a good girl—kind as could be." Her toil-weary eyes lightened meeting Curran's own. The boys crowded nearer. Old Michigan lifted his shaggy head. Albert, the pittiful peddler agent, raised his glance from the catalogues he was everlastingly at. Even John listened imperturbably.

Word of Aurelie! Aurelie off in the world doing some sort of marvel. Aurelie, their defiant protector, the red coated champion of old days when she fought the town boys for her ragged little foster brothers! Never would one of them forget.

"Done comin' home!" mutered Michigan—"some day!"

"And she won't be stuck-up either," said Peter. "She wrote Knute she was goin' huntin' with us up Eagle Point—when Nellie's pups grew big!"

They looked in the tiny room. Spotless, the bed hung in pink and white chintz, contrasting with the squalor of the kitchen room without. Her love of cleanness, of pretty things; her buoyant hopefulness and nicety spoke in every line. On the dresser was her latest photograph in a frame made of walnut tree burl which the boys had found in the slough and which Michigan had dressed from its roughness. In a pitcher was a spray of late cosmos which Mrs. Lindstrom had saved from the late frost. Some way, for Aurelie they would shyly bring whatever of sentiment their hard lives held. Unseen, some grace of love she had left for them still hovered. They were waiting—the little white room held the air of a shrine.

And Curran, who knew of the clothes and food mysteriously carried into the house, for which Albert's piteous earnings and Mich's illicit trade had never sufficed, since John was crippled, felt the throb of their love. It had done more than give food, it had held them up with hope, with laughter and with joy. In spite of all; and even John no longer held her the devil's agent. But he would not speak of her.

Peter pulled open the drawer to her dresser. "Here's her little rosary, Mr. Curran. We found it under the clapboards, when the dogs chewed through after a rabbit." The boy's voice lowered tragically. "Paw, he throwed it there the night he made her run off—he said it was Catholic! And we hid it to wait till she comes home again, Mr. Curran."

CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO

WHAT'LL WE DO WITH THE NEW CANAL?

Lieut. Col. William M. Sibert, U. S. A., the builder of the Gatun locks, the Gatun dam, the breakwater at Colon harbor and the excavation of the channel between the Gatun locks and the Atlantic ocean, has written an interesting article on the Panama Canal, his first contribution on the subject, for the National Geographic Society at Washington, D. C. In his article Col. Sibert asks this significant question:

"Now that the canal is essentially finished, what are the American people going to do with it? Shall the new markets brought into existence on the Pacific shores of Central and South America by this new cheap transportation route be supplied by the United States or by foreign countries? In my judgment, that depends, more than anything else, upon whether the congress of the United States enacts such laws as will bring into existence a United States merchant marine engaged in foreign commerce."

Waters Will Not Mingle.

If there are any people who yet hold the idea that the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific will mingle in the canal, Col. Sibert dispels that idea with the two statements that for about 32 miles the canal is 85 feet above the level of the oceans and that "water will not flow up hill."

"A little to the north of the Gatun locks the American and French canals intersect," continues Col. Sibert. "Had the French canal been completed it would now be out of date, for its locks would not be of sufficient size to pass the boats that would now offer. In 1912 Gatun had probably the greatest influx of malarial mosquitoes in its history. The sanitary department determined to locate all the breeding places for mosquitoes near Gatun, catch mosquitoes at each place, and after painting them turn them loose, and determine from the color of the mosquitoes caught in Gatun from what point they came. I went down there one morning to see how they were caught and painted.

Fighting Mosquitoes.

Mosquito bars were suspended from limbs tied up at the bottom. They had thousands of mosquitoes in them ready to be sprayed with a colored liquid, and the sanitary inspector was asked how he caught them. He said: "We have a more scientific way, but this had to be done in a hurry. We simply let the mosquito bar down, as you would open a bed, left one side of it open, and put a Jamaica negro in there for bait. As soon as the mosquito bar was full the bait was removed and the end tied up. I saw a Jamaica negro standing there. 'John, were you the bait in that bar?' I asked, and he replied: 'Yes, boss; that is the easiest money I ever earned—ten cents an hour for sitting there and doing nothing but just inviting the mosquitoes in.

"In case a ship should break the upper lock gates and the Gatun Lake should start to flow through the flight of locks to the sea, a swing bridge is provided for each upper lock, by means of which an emergency dam can be built across the locks. It is proposed to allow no ship to go through the locks under its own steam. Towing locomotives, four of them, will be run down the guide walls, pass lines to the ship, two forward and two aft, and will then tow the ship into the locks, hold it during the time it is being raised or lowered, and finally deliver it alongside the guide wall at the other end. This is a precaution that has never been taken before in operating locks.

No Homes for Families.

"In the beginning but very little provision was made for quarters for families of canal employes. It soon became evident that order could not be maintained, contentment prevail, and a permanent force kept unless the wives of the men were there; so the commission undertook to build family quarters. It was announced in circulars, etc., that employes would be provided with family quarters within ten months after arrival on the isthmus. Not only all the married men immediately applied for quarters, but nearly every unmarried man on the job applied. Family quarters carried with it free light and fuel. Nearly every young unmarried man the first time he came back from leave brought a wife if he could get one. The building department was consequently overwhelmed and the commission was forced to withdraw its literature and make no promises. An attempt was made after that to provide a certain per cent of the employes family quarters."

CARLYLE ON WAR

WHAT, speaking in quite unofficial language, is the net purport and upshot of war? To my own knowledge, for example, there dwell and toil, in the British village of Dumdrudge, usually some five hundred souls. From these, by certain "Natural Enemies" of the French, there are successively selected, during the French war, say thirty ablebodied men; Dumdrudge, at her own expense, has suckled and nursed them; she has not without difficulty and sorrow, fed them up to manhood, and even trained them to crafts, so that one can weave, another build, another hammer, and the weakest can stand under thirty stone avoirdupois.

Nevertheless, amid much weeping and swearing, they are selected, all dressed in red; and shipped away, at the public charges, some two thousand miles, or say only to the south of Spain and held there till wanted. And now to that same spot in the south of Spain are thirty similar French artisans, from a French Dumdrudge, in like manner wending till at length, after infinite effort, the two parties come into actual juxtaposition; and Thirty stands fronting Thirty, each the word "Fire!" is given; and they with a gun in his hand. Straightway blow the souls out of one another; and in place of sixty brisk, useful craftsmen the world has sixty dead carcases, which it must bury, and anew shed tears for. Had these men any quarrel? Busy as the Devil is, not the smallest! They lived far apart; were the entirest strangers; nay, in so wide a universe there was even unconsciously, by commerce, some mutual helpfulness between them.

How then? Simpleton! their governors had fallen out; and instead of shooting one another, had the cunning to make these poor blockheads shoot. Alas, so is it in Deutschland, and hitherto in all other lands; still, as of old, "what deviltry soever kings do, the Greeks must pay the piper!" In that fiction of the English Smollet, it is true, the final Cessation of War is perhaps prophetically shadowed forth; where the two Natural Enemies, in person, take each a tobacco pipe, filled with brimstone; light the same, and smoke in one another's faces till the weaker gives in; but from such predicted Peace Era, what blood-filled trenches and contentious centuries may still divide us!

Soap for Mexico

San Antonio Light.

TALK about civilizing Mexico! Why, has not Uncle Sam already begun on the job? Not with machine guns and cannon, to be sure, but with that far more effective weapon of civilization—soap! After all, intervention by the soap route may be the quicker, and certainly the less sanguinary, way of "restoring peace" in Mexico—or rather, giving that country the peace it has never had.

This is no mere idle figure of speech. When the refugees from Ojinaga had finished their weary 67-mile march and had gone into encampment at Fort Bliss, the first order issued for their benefit by the commander of that post was that water pipes be laid through the strange new village, that daily bathing be made compulsory for the Mexicans and that outdoor barbershops be established. On the heels of this order came another—that all the refugees be vaccinated as a precaution against the possible spread of smallpox and typhoid fever. It will be the most extensive use of vaccine at one time in the history of the war department.

Of course soap and serum alone are merely symbolical of high civilization. But in the broader sense they represent the great difference between life in the benighted land of the Montezumas and life in the United States.

Testing Aeroplanes

In a French aeroplane factory wings are tested by turning machines upside down and loading them with sand, evenly distributed, until a weight exceeding the pressure the wings must withstand is reached.

Abe Martin

An onion a day'll keep your friends away.

Some folks seem t' read ever'thing but th' signs o' th' times.

Peculiar After Effects of Grip This Year.

Leaves Kidneys in Weakened Condition.

Doctors in all parts of the country have been kept busy with the epidemic of grip which has visited so many homes. The symptoms of grip this year are often very distressing and leave the system in a run down condition, particularly the kidneys, which seem to suffer most, as almost every victim complains of lame back and urinary troubles which should not be neglected, as these danger signals often lead to dangerous kidney troubles. Druggists report a large sale on Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, which so many people say soon heals and strengthens the kidneys after an attack of grip. Swamp-Root is a great kidney, liver and bladder remedy, and, being an herbal compound, has a gentle healing effect on the kidneys, which is almost immediately noticed in most cases by those who try it. Dr. Kilmer & Co. Binghamton, N. Y., offer to send a sample size bottle of Swamp-Root, on receipt of ten cents to every sufferer who requests it. A trial will convince anyone who may be in need of it. Regular size bottles 50 cts. and $1.00. For sale at all druggists. Be sure to mention this paper.

The Midlanders

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

Wiley took the bronzed chain and silver cross. A crude and simple piece of work such as a child might wear. But it was the only reminder of her vagabond life down-river. Michigan touched it in Curran's hands.

"Done wore it around her neck when I stole her from Old Man Captain. Yes, sir, he done wanted a little child to lead 'em!"

Ladeau slipped his oily fingers under the chain as Wiley laid it back.

"Eh? Dat strange work, Mr. Wiley!" He peered closer. "Only one man ever make dat. Francois on Chartres street—look, he mark all his silver so!" he turned the crucifix. On the under side were crude letters. Ladeau put the trinket down and sighed: "Eheu! Dat bisque I have eat in dat ol' silversmith shop!" He rubbed his stomach—"Dat bisque—"

But they had turned away to listen to Wiley Curran.

"That crucifix, Mrs. Lindstrom? Might I take it and have it cleaned and sent to Aurelie? For a present from all of you—with love from all of you? She's such a great lady now!"

She looked at Uncle Mich. His face grew tender. "I reckon. I wouldn't let anybody else but you take it, Mr. Wiley. She loved that little cross and chain. But you—I reckon you can, Mr. Wiley!"

Wiley turned back to the table. The chain lay there. But when he lifted it the cross was missing. He looked about, then on the floor.

"It's gone? The crucifix!"

The boys were searching in the rag-carpet rugs. Curran looked about again, at all of them—then at Maurice Ladeau. He was rubbing his hands with his old slovenly card-sharp trick, and smiling.

"Maurice, it was there when I laid it down!" He came nearer. The Cajun shrugged. "It was there when you picked it up:"

"Merci; I been a thief, den? Fo' a pickayune bit of silver I sho' never see dat!"

They looked about, under the bed and the dresser. But nothing was found. Michigan stumped out and crawled under the house to make sure it had not gone through some crack.

Done been curious!" He came back and set his shaggy brows hard on John and then Ladeau. "But you take the chain, Mr. Wiley. Mebbe we'll find the little cross."

Curran was annoyed. "I'll get a new cricifix put on, Uncle Mich. Then I'll write Aurelie. But it's curious!"

He went home and, sitting in the shop, took out the chain to muse over it. "Done come up river!" He smiled and held it off toward the light—"God bless you, Uncle Mich! You and your little girl! Done come up-river to occupy the land. To find the land of joy!"

And as he stood up later, closing the door to go to the cottage, he heard a roaring off to the west. At first faint, then growing as the train sped through the uplands' cut and reached the Earlville yards. In the News shop door Mr. Curran listened, holding still the rosary against his cheek where her own baby lips had kissed it.

Then with his old fancy he waved it toward the east. "Because you're there, Aurelie—just because you're there!"

And a sudden impulse seized him. He was wont to do things on unconsidered impulses. He had an appointment with the Honorable T. P. Purcell, his political manager, the next day at 10 o'clock. But he suddenly growled "Congress be damned!"

Then he whirled and dashed through the shop, up to his cottage and into his bedroom. Aunt Abby was snoring, as he crammed collars and brushes and ties and slippers into a suit case, and then dashed out again and over the fence with the lightness of a boy. He forgot to close the door. He scattered toilet articles from High street to the Junction. But one thing he did not lose and that was Aurelie's rosary!

And by one of those curious chances of destiny which make or mar a man's life, the Chicago train was three minutes late, and he made it.

CHAPTER XXI.

The Tinsel Show.

He had no difficulty in finding her. The posters before the Cohan & Snitz's syndicate theatre were featuring her. The publicity bureau had spread far upon the value of that "$100,000 prize beauty" contest. Everything was fish, or more properly, Kosher meat that came to the net of Cohan & Snitz.

"And to think," murmured Mr. Curran that morning after breakfast at the Sherman House, "that Vawter, the artist, and me of the News were at the bottom of it!"

Aurelie had made a go of it, that was certain. Wiley learned of her hotel at the box office. It was one that startled him, for to the sober Midlands, it stood for all the city's opulence; to Wiley it was barbaric, Byzantine, dangerous.

"What?" he muttered, "has our little Iowa girl got to do, living at the Graystone? How the mischief can she afford it?"

For he couldn't free himself from Aurelie's vagabondage of the rabbit-hunting days. She was a many-sided person who could skin rabbits or sing enticingly each night: If I Were the Only Girl in the World, Don't You Thing You Could Love Me? or some one other of those American folk-songs which the Hebrews write for us—and sell us. Wiley passed a whole window pyramided with the great song hit, and Aurelie's picture was on top of it.

"Well, I'll be damned," he said. "You kid!"

To be continued.

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February Tips to Gardener and Poultry Raiser

For fresh vegetables in May, sow now in the hotbed early cauliflower, kohlrabi, lettuce, radishes, leeks and onions.

Sow now in flats, in the home window, the following flower seeds:

To make the autumn red, scarlet sage or salvia.

To fill gaps in hardy border, single dahlias.

For hanging baskets, the cigar plant (cuphea llavae).

For May bloom indoors, 10 weeks stock (mathiola incana, car. amoena).

To cover permanent bulb beds after the spring flowers are gone, verbenas.

For edging the garden walks, tufted pansies. If sown now they will bloom all summer.

For a trailing vine for the veranda box, variegated periwinkle (vinca minor).

For an annual vine on the porch before the permanent ones are large enough to cover it. Cobaea scandens.

For a part of the grounds where you want a big mass of color in September, cosmos; later support it on chicken wire.

For a summer bed on the north side of the building, tuberous begonias.

Start the incubator. That means a thorough cleaning and a test run of a few hours to see if it is working properly. It doesn't pay to experiment with the first hatching even if it is small.

Go through the shelves where fruit is stored and remove all that is spoiling, that the rest may keep longer.

How many farmers' institutes have you attended this winter? Perhaps the next one will tell you just how to solve your biggest problem. Don't miss it.

In ordering seeds, plants and trees, remember it is better to buy of a point north of you than south.

Forestry Work.

In the east the work of the federal government is today far more effective than ever before, says Science. The establishment of national forests under the provisions of the Weeks law is accomplishing many results not anticipated even by its most earnest advocates. The purchase of lands on important watersheds in the White mountains and southern Appalachians is steadily progressing. Already contracts for over 700,000 acres have been approved by the national forest reservation commission. These lands are located on the most important watersheds, and have been secured at prices representing their actual value, the average being $5.07 an acre. It has already been demonstrated that the building up of national forests by purchase and at reasonable prices is practicable. The first effect of these purchases has been an educational one. The wide interest in the work has resulted in an awakened appreciation of forest protection and forestry wherever the government has been examining land for purchase. Co-operation in forestry between the government and the states has received a great stimulus. The actual annual saving from loss on areas protected from fire directly as a result of the Weeks law, on private as well as public property, would amount to a very large aggregate sum. In short, the Weeks law is now yielding results which fully justify the new policy which it established.

Conserving Gas Supply.

What gives promise of an important step in conserving the supply of natural gas of the United States has been developed by experiments made by the bureau of mines of the department of the interior, says American Machinist. The system is said to be exceedingly simple and to consist principly of pumping a mud laden liquid into the oil wells and in the adoption of certain modifications in the present methods of boring. Tests completed in the Oklahoma oil fields are reported to have resulted in an annual saving to the state alone of at least $15,000,000 by shutting off the escape of gas.

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THE FARMSTEAD

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

The following question are submitted to the readers for answers. We do this in the hope of getting results of actual and successful experiments, which will be the most valuable answers.

Will someone please give a remedy for the trouble in young cattle which appears in the form of a scab around the eyes, causing the hair to fall off and the skin to crack?—P., Wasp, Tenn.

I have a calf that is unable to stand and is weak in its hindquarters. A white looking fluid runs out of its head. Will some reader kindly explain this trouble?—B., Park, W. Va.

In my orchard two or three of the trees are dead while several of the others are not very thrifty. The trunks are rough and I think that some kind of an insect is working on them. Does any one know what the matter is?—C., Wileyville, W. Va.

When and How to Work Roads.

It is a great mistake to put off working roads until August or September, according to road experts of the United States department of Agriculture. The roads should be worked when the soil is damp so as to make the soil bake when it dries out. If the roads are worked when they are dry, it takes more power to draw the machine and besides dry earth and dust retain moisture and quickly rut after rains. The use of clods, sods, weeds or vegetable matter in building earth roads should be avoided because they also retain moisture.

If the working of the roads is deferred until the latter part of the summer when the surface is baked dry and hard, they are not only difficult to work, but the work is unsatisfactory when done. Earth which is loose and dry will remain dusty as long as the dry weather lasts, and then turn to mud as the rains begin. By using the road machine in the spring the soil is soft and damp, the surface is more easily shaped and soon packs down into a dry, hard crust which is less liable to become dusty in summer and muddy in winter.

Repairs to roads should be made when needed and not once a year after crops are laid by. Because of its simplicity, efficiency and cheapness, the split-log drag or some similar device is destined to come into more and more general use. With the drag properly built and its use well understood, the maintenance of earth and gravel roads becomes a simple and inexpensive matter. Care should be taken to make the log so light that one man can lift it with ease, as a light drag can be drawn by two medium size horses and responds more readily to various methods of hitching position of the operator than a heavier one. The best material for the drag is a dry cedar log, though elm, walnut, box elder or soft maple are excellent. Oak, hickory or ash are too heavy. The log should be from seven to ten feet long, and from eight to ten inches in diameter.

It should be split carefully as near the center as possible and the heaviest and best slab chosen for the front. When the soil is moist, but not sticky, the drag does the best work. As the soil in the field will bake if plowed wet, so the road will bake is the drag is used on it when it is wet. If the roadway is full of holes or badly rutted the drag should be used once when the road is soft and slushy.

The earth road can best be crowned and ditched with a road machine and not with picks and shovels, scoops and plows. One road machine with a suitable power operator will do the work of many men with picks and shovels, and in addition will do it better. If the road is composed of fine clay or soil it will sometimes pay to resurface it with top soil from an adjacent field, which has sand or gravel mixed with it. This method, called the "top soil method," is now in successful use in Clarke county, Georgia.

Storm water should be disposed of quickly before it has had time to penetrate into the surface of the road. This can be done by giving the road a crown or slope from the center to the sides. For an earth road which is 24 feet wide the center should be not less than six inches nor more than 12 inches higher than the outer edges of the shoulder. The narrow road which is high in the middle will become rutted almost as quickly as one which is too flat, for the reason that on a narrow road all the taffic is forced to use only a narrow strip. Shoulders are often formed on both sides of the road, which prevents storm water from flowing into the side ditches, retaining it in the ruts and softening the roadway. These ruts and shoulders can be entirely eliminated with the road machine or split-log drag.

The width of the earth road will depend on the traffic. As a rule 25 or 30 feet from ditch to ditch is sufficient if the road is properly crowned. Ordinarily the only ditches needed are those made with the road machine which are wide and shallow. Deep narrow ditches wash rapidly, especially on steep slopes. The earth road should not be loosened, dug up, or plowed up any more than is absolutely necessary. It should be gradually raised, not lowered; hardened, not softened.—U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

THE DAIRY

The Babcock Milk Tester.

The Babcock milk tester was invented by Professor Babcock of the University of Wisconsin. By the use of a centrifugal force and acid the fat is separated from the milk in a few minutes and can be read in a glass bottle made expressly for the test. A Babcock tester can be secured from almost any dairy supply house, as it is not a patented article and anyone can manufacture it. A few dollars will buy a tester, and enterprising dairymen are everywhere learning how to use it. The acid, however, is dangerous and one must be careful not to get it in the mouth when filling the pipette.

Jersey Cattle.

The Jerseys constitute a breed of dairy animals that have been scientifically built up. Their development took place on the Island of Jersey, in the English Channel. The protection of the cows from being crossbred has been one of the greatest cares of the people of the island. Laws prevent the importation of other cattle except for immediate slaughter.

Exercise in Winter.

It is a problem to keep cows comfortable in the winter time and give them the exercise that they should have, especially breeding herds. A cow that is giving a full flow of milk and consuming a large ration is working hard. That cow doesn't need as much physical exercise as though she were dry. One trouble is with a breeding herd of cows, they are not all giving milk at the same time. Some of them are nearly dry, some of them are dry, and some of them are fresh.

Now one can't separate these all into distinct groups and treat them just as each group ought to be treated. It takes too much time. And so we try to treat the herd on an average, and when the weather is not too cold the entire herd is turned out of doors in the middle of the day. Pains are taken to get them back before they get through with their exercise. If they are kept out any considerable length of time with nothing to do, for we feed nothing out of doors, then they will stand around and get chilled. So long as they are busy taking their exercise there isn't much danger, but when they get through and want to go back into the barn, they should be put back immediately and not allowed to stand in the snow and the wind, and above all not kept out long enough so they want to lie down on the cold, damp ground. The man who takes care of a good bunch of cows ought to be thoughtful and considerate, and he must give some attention to these little things which go to make for the comfort of the herd if he expects to make them produce economically and get maximum returns for their feed.

While dairy cows giving milk work hard and do not require as much physical exercise as though they were dry, young, growing heifers should not be kept in the stable day after day and week after week even though the weather is cold. For that reason in our heifer barn we do not have water in the stalls. They must be turned out every day in order to get water. In this way they get regular and systematic exercise, which is much better for these animals than as though they had the water too handy, because, if it were supplied in the stables in cold weather, they would probably not be turned out at all. Sometimes we keep our cows in a whole week if the weather is severe, but the young animals must go out every day in order to get water, and this furnishes exercise which is a benefit to the growing heifers.—Michigan Farmer.

POULTRY

Green Feed.

Do not overlook or neglect the hen. Her business is a small one, it is true, but, taken in the aggregate, at the end of a year, it is a big thing to the farmers. The hens are not doing much now. The price of eggs is high, and fresh eggs are scarce.

The best way to get eggs is to look after the hens a little. See that they can get plenty of fresh water every day. See that they get some meat scraps, ground bone and oyster shells, too, if you can. The most important is a green feed during the winter, when there is no green feed. The way to make it cheap is to use oats. Fill a tub or bucket nearly full of oats, our warm water over them and let stand all night. Next day put a layer of oats about an inch deep on an old burlap sack, laid on top of some boards. Cover over with another sack and spread on another layer of oats, and then another sack, and so on until all the oats are spread. Then wet the whole pile every day or two with warm water, and keep in a warm place, where it will not freeze, until the oats sprout. When the sprouts get two or three inches long, begin to feed to the chickens, and continue as long as it lasts. You can get the idea from this and devise various methods along the same line to meet your own convenience in making oat sprouts.

Extra Profit in Poultry.

Within the past few years the poultry business has gone through many changes for improvement, and the poultry plant can now be truthfully called a poultry factory, for poultry management has practically been brought down to a scientific management.

The most uncertain part of the chicken business has been the hatching and raising of the chicks, but through the wonderful development of artificial incubation and breeding, this has been made certain and easy. Some make a specialty of hatching because they understand the business and have at hand means of getting maximum results. They can furnish young chicks to those who are not in the chicken business extensively enough to buy an incubator for their own use, cheaper than they could raise them by the old methods.

There is an opportunity in nearly every neighborhood for someone to do custom hatching, and many have found this business a good source of profit. This business has developed to such proportions that there are incubators on the market especially for those who wish to engage in this work. These machines are made sectional, and additions can always be made to them as business increases.

An investigation of this branch of work may result in a well established business which will become a valuable source of extra income from your poultry plant.

Dirty Eggs.

One writer on the handling of eggs says "Don't wash them." But this advice is not good. If an egg is dirty it should be washed. It does, however, lose in keeping quality, on account of the oil being washed off the shell. Every newly-laid egg has an oily substance covering it. Any person that picks up an egg that has just been dropped finds this sticky substance still wet on the shell. It dries in quickly and fills the pores in the shell to keep out the air. When this is washed off the air can enter through the pores of the shell, and with that air enters some of the germs drifting about in the atmosphere. Some of the germs are of a nature that find a natural medium for development in the substance of the egg, and its spoiling is hastened. Coating the egg with an oil substance like vaseline will help preserve it. It is better, however, to keep the conditions such that the eggs will be clean when they come from the nest. For this reason a mud puddle must not be allowed to form near the poultry house.

Eggs and Weather.

During cold winters the egg supply is less than in mild winters and egg prices are generally lower in the cold winters. This is because the cold weather requires the burning up of a good deal of fat that has been made out of the carbohydrates fed the fowls. The more the food is consumed in this way to produce heat the less there will be for the making of eggs.

As many flocks are fed, moulting continues into winter, and the fowls during that time are not only using food for the making of new feathers, but also for the offsetting of the rigors of winter. This is the chief reason why the egg production does not begin in earnest till well along into February most years.

When winters are mild, as this has been, the egg supply will be considerable during cold weather, but will be correspondingly less during the latter part of spring and early summer, when the cold storage men will be looking for their supplies. This should mean that the price for eggs at that time will be better than usual.

THE GARDEN

The Selection of Seeds.

With spring planting only a few weeks off, it is none too early to get the garden problems in mind and seek their early solution. The first question concerning the garden is the selection of seeds. It is often the case that the buying of seeds for spring planting in the garden is put off until the last minute, which usually results in delayed shipments because seed men are usually rushed as the season opens. The wise gardener is he who buys his seeds at leisure and buys them when the seed man has plenty of time to fill the order, buys them when he can make a careful selection and knows what he buys is the best for his proposition.

Strange as it may seem, the vegetable garden on the average farm is probably more neglected and slighted than almost any other feature of that farm. The usual procedure seems to be to plant a few radishes, onions, lettuce and small odds and ends—let them grow in a precarious manner, and when the first of July passes, practically all the "green stuffs" have been exhausted from the garden.

Various agricultural colleges throughout the country are seriously agitating more intelligent planting, so that there will be garden products throughout the entire spring, summer and autumn season. This can easily be done by periodical planting. For instance, radishes can be planted early in spring, again later in spring, again in summer and in late summer, affording radishes throughout the entire season. This is also true of the other popular garden products.

Preparing the garden in the spring and planting the seeds are comparatively easy tasks, and are usually carried out with enthusiasm. It is when the weeds begin to grow and the weather gets hot that the euthusiasm lags and the garden suffers. The real work of the garden is after the plants are reaching the middle state of growth, when it is necessary to give them constant attention, which means the elimination of weeds and the loosening of the soil.

A Plant Incubator.

To grow plants that will mature early crops requires that the seed be sown when protection from cold can be given until the weather permits of transplanting in the open garden. It is not everyone that can have a hotbed nor are there always suitable conditions when plants can be successfully grown in the living room. For several years we have used a plan that is simple, economical and very satisfactory. We use an ordinary store box which we obtain for 15 cents. It is two and a half feet square. The lid being removed, we nailed two strips, one on each side, inside the box, eight inches from the top. The seed box is four inches deep and of a size that will just fit inside of the main box and rest on the strips. In this shallow box the soil is put and seeds of the desired kind sown.

Plants, such as tomatoes, pepper or egg plant requiring rather high temperature, do best if sown alone, while cabbage, cauliflower and other half-hardy plants should have a box to themselves, as they do not require so high a temperature as the more tender plants. We usually sow in rows two or three inches apart and transplant to a cold frame when the plants are two or three inches high. After the seeds are sown a sash and glass, that will just fit the box, is placed on. At one side of the box is a door, made to slide, and a lamp placed in the box under the seed box.

To prevent concentrating the heat at a point under the seed box, we placed a piece of tin about three inches below the bottom of the seed box. This deflects the heat more uniformly. The lamp is regulated so that the heat will register 65 or 70, a thermometer being placed in the box for the purpose. It is better not to use the heat too excessive. Care must be used to keep the seed bed well watered, but water should be used carefully. If the soil is waterlogged, the plants may suffer from damping off, as it is called. Water as often as the soil seems dry, but not so dry as to check the growth of the plants.

The box should be placed on the south side of the house, where it will have the effect of the sun and protection from north winds. A cover of old carpet at night or on very cold days will answer for protection.—B. F. Mack in Farmer's Guide.

Purifying Seeds a Great Reform

It is gratifying to note that state after state, throughout the union, is taking cognizance of the fact that measures must be provided for the protection of seeds.

In this matter Canada has taken the lead, but in a few years, if the present movement continues, most of the states will have pure seed laws. Only about six years ago Iowa took the lead in states with legislation regulating the sale of seeds. The states of Florida, Kentucky, South Dakota, North Carolina, New Jersey, Ohio, Michigan, Maine, Idaho, Oregon, Wyoming, North Dakota and Colorado are already in line with pure seed regulations.

In years gone by the average seed purchaser had little or no protection against adulterated seeds. Often whole crops would be ruined by having seeds that were mixed with horse weeds, rag weeds, marsh elders, dandelions, Russian thistles, dock, milkweed and other agricultural pests.

In these various states a system of inspection has been established and each bag of seed must show exactly what the inspection demonstrated. These pure seed laws eliminate unscrupulous seed dealers, and make it possible for the honorable and progressive dealers to deal justly with the farmers.

In Wyoming, for instance, each package of seed, except garden seed, of a pound or less must be labeled. If such package contain seeds of certain weeds they cannot be sold in Wyoming. Standards of purity and germination are also fixed by the Wyoming act. In this state if any farmer wishes his seeds analyzed the same will be done by a seed specialist for the small sum of 25 cents. Each state fixes certain regulations which govern the standard of purity. They are all based on the minimum amount of foreign seeds that can be contained in the seeds purchased.

In Idaho no seed containing more than one weed seed to each 10,000 good seeds can be sold. This is under the new act there of 1913.

In Oregon, Michigan, Ohio and South Dakota, new laws require every important fact concerning the seed to be set forth on the packages offered for sale.

In Michigan no seeds containing more than one seed of certain noxious weeds to 2,000 agricultural seeds can be offered for sale or even sowed. The state board of agriculture of Michigan makes a charge of 25 cents for each examination of seeds.

In buying seeds it is always safe to make the purchase from a reliable seed dealer. Buy from one who stands behind the quality of his seeds, who will give you what he represents the seeds to be and who will make good if the seeds do not come up to the standard of their representation.

POULTRY POINTERS

For poultry food peameal will be found nutritious, rice easily digested, linseed meal cathartic, potato starch digestible, barley nutritious but laxative and oatmeal more nutritious than either wheat or barley. There is fully 5 1-2 per cent of fat in oatmeal Corn contains from seven to eight per cent of yellow fat.

If poultrymen would worry less about ventilation and pay more attention to cleanliness, there would be fewer losses. Ventilation is needed, and if the houses are built on the scratching-shed order all will be supplied that is needed. But if the filth is allowed to accumulate in a hen house all the ventilation that a scratching shed will afford could not prevent the entrance of disease.

The critical period of the turkey is the first eight weeks of its life. About 48 eggs is the average yearly record of the hen.

If you are depending on the pullets for winter eggs you will gain by shutting these pullets away from the other fowls and feeding any extra rich ration you may have to spare for them. Hens that lay all winter show up spring eggs as largely infertile and yet one wants pullets from the winter layers because like begets like.

Hens that have rested the winter through and have been inured to cold, coming off hardy and well, will show the largest per cent of fertile eggs when they do begin laying.

Peach and Apple Trees 2c and Up

Plum, Pear, Cherry, Strawberry, etc. Catalog free. Tenn. Nursery Co., Box 122, Cleveland, Tenn.

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Canada's grain yield in 1913 is the talk of the world. Luxuriant Grasses give cheap fodder for large herds; cost of raising and fattening for market is a trifle.

The sum realized for Beef, Butter, Milk and Cheese will pay fifty per cent on the investment.

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Two trains daily from Chicago, three daily from St. Paul-Minneapolis and Duluth-Superior, and one daily from St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha and Denver to and from the North Pacific Coast and Puget Sound Country, and to and through the territory to which these fares apply.

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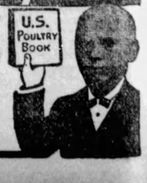

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For Three Years, Itched and Burned Intensely. Spread Across Forehead. Cuticura Soap and Ointment Ended Trouble.

1107 N. Winchester Ave., Chicago, Ill.—"I was seriously affected with poisonous fiery red pimples in the middle of my cheeks for three or more years, and I could never get rid of them. At times it seemed as if they had vanished, but later would become large with yellow pus in them. They itched and burned intensely so that I was tempted to scratch and irritate them. Later they spread across my forehead and down toward the chin. The pimples caused disfigurement.

"On reading a few of the wonderful cures of Cuticura Soap and Ointment I thought I had better try them. In the evening before retiring and also in the morning when I arose I thoroughly cleansed my face with hot water and Cuticura Soap and after drying I applied the Cuticura Ointment. I only used two cakes of Cuticura Soap and half a box of Cuticura Ointment and within six months my trouble was completely ended." (Signed) Miss Clara E. Strelow, Oct. 2, 1913.

TO REMOVE DANDRUFF

Prevent dry, thin and falling hair, allay itching and irritation, and promote the growth and beauty of the hair, frequent shampoos with Cuticura Soap, assisted by occasional dressings with Cuticura Ointment, afford a most effective and economical treatment. Sold by druggists and dealers everywhere. Liberal sample of each mailed free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address postcard "Cuticura, Dept. T, Boston."

☞Men who shave and shampoo with Cuticura Soap will find it best for skin and scalp.

ASKS MORE AID FOR RIVERS

Washington, Feb. 21.—Federal aid for improvement of the Illinois and Mississippi rivers to carry out the Great Lakes to the gulf waterway plan, was recommended to congress today by Secretary Garrison, of the war department.

BANDIT CAUSES A NEW TANGLE

Castillo, Mexican Who Wrecked Tunnel, Caught in New Mexico.

Washington, Feb. 18.—Castillo, the Mexican bandit, who wrecked the Cumbre tunnel and caused the death of several Americans, has furnished the latest knot in the Mexican tangle with his capture by United States troopers in New Mexico.

Officials of three departments of the government were searching archives today for precedents to determine what they shall do with him.

Diplomatists pointed out that to extradite Castillo to the constitutionalists might be construed as a recognition of their belligerency. There was no indication that the Huerta government would ask for the bandit.

To keep him a prisoner in the United States would permit him to escape from his crimes in Mexico, for he cannot be tried in this country for offenses committed across the Rio Grande.

One way out, seemed to be for the immigration authorities to put the bandit back across the border, deporting him as an undesirable alien.

In that event Castillo probably would fall into the hands of Villa, the constitutionalist, who has promised him a public execution in Juarez.

MR. AND MRS. FELIX DIAZ ARE IN NEW YORK

New York, Feb. 21.—Felix Diaz, who helped bring about the downfall of Madero, but later had to flee from Mexico for his life, arrived here today from Havana.

He declared that he had no intention of allying himself with Carranza and Villa and declined to discuss what plans, if any, he had for regaining the power he once had in Mexico. Friends, who accompanied him in his exile, said he left Havana because he feared the hostility of the Huertistas, who had already made one attempt to kill him since he fled from Vera Cruz.

"General Diaz," said Mr. Del Villas, his secretary, "does not approve of the methods of Carranza and Villa. It is useless to ask him now what he is going to do, because he doesn't know yet. He wants to talk things over with his friends and he feels safer here than in Havana where there were constant rumors of attempts to assassinate him."

Diaz showed no apprehension for his personal safety. He did not hesitate to separate himself from his party and he posed good naturedly for the newspaper photographers both on the steamer and on the pier.

The general is short and plump, but active both in speech and manner. In spite of his heavy figure, he looks like a soldier. He wore a black overcoat and sage green felt hat and did not seem to feel the icy blasts that swept the decks of the Morro Castle as she steamed up the harbor. Mrs. Diaz, a pretty black-eyed woman, kept close to her husband's elbow, laughing and chatting with the other members of the party.

Good Bowels Are An Aid to Growth

Growing Children Need a Mild Laxative to Foster Regular Bowel Movement.

MARIE DEY

As a child grows older it requires more and more personal attention from the mother, and as the functions of the bowels are of the utmost importance to health, great attention should be paid to them.

Diet is of great importance, and the mother should watch the effect of certain foods. A food will constipate one and not another, and so we have a healthy food like eggs causing billousness to thousands, and a wholesome fruit like bananas constipating many. It is also to be considered that the child is growing, and great changes are taking place in the young man or young woman. The system has not yet settled itself to its later routine.

A very valuable remedy at this stage, and one which every growing boy and girl should be given often or occasionally, according to the individual circumstances, is Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin. This is a laxative and tonic combined, so mild that it is given to little babies, and yet equally effective in the most robust constitution. At the first sign of a tendency to constipation give a small dose of Syrup Pepsin at night on retiring, and prompt action will follow in the morning. It not only acts on the stomach and bowels, but its tonic properties build up and strengthen the system generally, which is an opinion shared by Mr. John Dey, of Bloomfield, N. J. He has a large family and at ages where the growth and development must be watched. Little Marie has thrived especially well on Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin. Mr. Dey considers it the right laxative for young and old and has found none better for young children.

The use of Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin will teach you to avoid cathartics, salts and pills as they are too harsh for the majority and their effect is only temporary. Syrup Pepsin brings permanent results, and it can be conveniently obtained of any nearby druggist at fifty cents and one dollar a bottle. Results are always guaranteed or money will be refunded.

Families wishing to try a free sample bottle can obtain it postpaid by addressing Dr. W. B. Caldwell, 423 Washington St., Monticello, Ill. A postal card with your name and address on it will do.

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Resinol

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RESINOL OINTMENT and Resinol Soap are absolutely free from anything of a harsh or injurious nature, and can therefore be used with confidence in the treatment of babies' skin troubles—eczema, teething rash, chafings, etc. They stop itching *instantly* and speedily heal even severe and stubborn eruptions. Doctors have prescribed Resinol for the past 18 years.

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Resinol Soap and Ointment clears away pimples, blackheads and dandruff, and is a most valuable household remedy for sores, burns, boils, piles, etc. For trial size of Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap, write to Resinol, Dept. F, Baltimore, Md.

TO GUIDE BOND ISSUE

New Legislation Proposes Some Regulation.

Washington, Feb. 18.—Hearings began today before the house interstate commerce committee on the proposed legislation for federal regulation of stock and bond issues by railroads and other corporations doing interstate business. This measure is to be one of the five bills of the administration's trust legislation program.

Numerous representatives of interests that would be affected by such a law have asked for hearing before the committee, and it is probable that the actual work of drafting the bill will not begin for several weeks.

Representative Montague, of Virginia, was appointed today on the sub-committee to draft an interstate trade commission bill. Five Democrats and two Republicans constitute the subcommittee, of which Representative Covington of Maryland, is chairman.

Representative Covington, Chairman Adamson of the interstate commerce committee, and other members said there was no lack of harmony in the preparation of a trade commission bill and that the purpose was to carry out the President's recommendations.

"So far as I am informed the judiciary and interstate commerce committees in the house and senate," said Mr. Covington, "are working with the same common purpose of carrying out the plans of the President for legislation. We are considering in a normal way the construction of a bill exactly in line with the President's views. The sub-committee has taken as its basis, the ideas in a tentative bill introduced by Chairman Clayton, of the judiciary committee."

The subcommittee began its task today with the prospect of being busied upon it several weeks. The judiciary committee of the house continued its hearings on the anti-trust bills, with a schedule of witnesses running into next week. A sub-committee has almost completed the bill to regulate holding companies.

About one-third of the human family looks to rice as a food staple.

The cucumber came originally from Holland.

SPOTLIGHT WILL SHINE ON TRADE

Publicity Will Be Notable Feature in Trade Commission Bill.

Washington, Feb. 23.—Work of drafting an interstate trade commission bill for the administration trust legislation program was undertaken today by a house interstate commerce subcommittee. Representative Covington, of Maryland, the chairman, was ready with data for use as the basis of the draft, put together after a careful study of the subject, examination of the various bills already introduced and a conference with President Wilson.

The views of the President, who has indicated that the trade commission bill is first in importance among the proposed measures, are expected to prevail in the bill when the sub-committee turns it out.

It is proposed to have only big business subject to the jurisdiction of the trade commission, but how a limit shall be fixed is still an open question.

What Law Would Do.

Some of the main provisions likely to be embodied in the sub-committee's draft of the bill, it is expected, would require:

That all the corporations, joint stock companies and corporate combinations subject to the terms of the bill to report annually all required information, statements and records of their organization, bondholders and stockholders, business practices and relation to other concerns of the same class and to answer specifically all questions the commission may ask at any time.

That failure to comply within 30 days of the required time would be deemed a misdemeanor, subject to a fine not exceeding $1,000 for every day of the failure to comply.

That upon its own initiative, or upon reasonable complaint, by any person, or corporation, or firm, the commission "may" and upon the attorney general's request, "shall," investigate the organization, conduct and management of any concern, subject to its jurisdiction, and if any such is found violating the law, the commission shall report to the attorney general, setting forth these acts and practices and what conduct and readjustment of business is necessary for the offending concern to continue business. This report to be made publicly only upon the attorney general's direction.

That, if the commission, during an investigation, should obtain information concerning unfair competition and practices not necessarily violative of the existing law, it would report this information to the president, upon whose direction alone it would be made public.

That courts be authorized, in any equity suit brought at the instance of the attorney general, to refer, either during progress of the case or after judgment to the commission any aspect of the litigation or any proposed decree, the commission to report its findings to the court to become part of the record in the cause.

That the commission to report to congress by December 1 each year, giving facts and statistics that would not contravene the limitations on publicity already mentioned, and recommending any necessary additional legislation.

That the commission have as to all these concerns the same power and authority as the present law confers on the interstate commerce commission as to railroads and other common carriers, including the right to subpoena witnesses and compel the production of documentary evidence and administering of oaths.

SAVES LITTLE CHICKS.

Mr. C. O. Woods, a poultry raiser of 301 West Third street, Lee's Summit, Mo., is using a simple solution which he says cures white diarrhoea and bowel trouble in chicks and little turkeys over night and saves practically everyone hatched. He will be glad to tell anyone interested of this remedy, which can be easily prepared at home by any one.—Advertisement.

BLAMED FOR HIGH PRICES

Chicago and Duluth Boards of Trade Blamed.

Washington, Feb. 19.—Charges that the Chicago and Duluth boards of trade and the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce compose a combination in restraint of trade in grain dealings, and are responsible for high prices, were filed in the house today by Representative Manahan, Republican, of Minnesota, with a resolution for congressional investigation.

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We sell everything needed to furnish a home. We sell on credit, giving a year to pay.

No references required. Your Credit Card will come with our catalog. Order whatever you wish.

Pay a little each month by saving only 2 or 3 cents a day. All goods are sent on 30 days' approval.

Last year we furnished over 500,000 homes in this way. And we saved our buyers an average of 30 per cent.

Ask for our mammoth catalog, picturing 5,112 things for the home. It costs us $1 per copy but we mail it free. Write for it now.

Spiegel, May, Stern Co.
1398 W. 35th Street, Chicago (714)

The HONOR of the BIG SNOWS

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

the musk-ox to the north." He turned to the door, and hesitated there for a moment, smiling and shrugging his shoulders. "Jean de Gravois wonders if Jan Thoreau understands?" he said, and passed out.

When Cummins returned, he found Jan's cheeks flushed and the boy in a fever.

"Devil take that Gravois!" he growled.

"He has been a brother to me," said Jan simly. "I love him."

On the second day after the Frenchman's departure, Jan rose free of the fever which had threatened him for a time, and in the afternoon he harnessed Cummins' dogs. The last of the trappers had started from the post that morning, their sledges and dogs sinking heavily in the deepening slush; and Jan set off over the smooth toboggan trail made by the company's agent in his return to Fort Churchill.

This trail followed close along the base of the ridge upon which he had fought the missionary, joining that of Jean de Gravois miles beyond. Jan climbed the ridge. From where he had made his attack, he followed the almost obliterated trail of the Frenchman and his Malemutes until he came to the lake; and then he knew that Jean de Gravois had spoken the truth, for he found the missionary with his face half buried in the slush, stark dead.

He no longer had to guess at the meaning of Jean's words. The bullet hole under the dead man's arms was too large to escape eyes like Jan's. Into the little hidden world which he treasured in his heart there came another face, to remain always with him—the face of the courageous little forest dandy who was hurrying with his bride back into the country of the Athabasca.

Jan allowed his dogs to walk all the way back to the post and it was dusk before they arrived. Maballa had prepared supper, and Cummins was waiting for him. He glanced sharply at the boy. There was a smile on Jan's lips, and there was something in his eyes which Cummins had never seen there before. From that night they were no longer filled with the nervous glittering flashes which at times had given him an appearance almost of madness. In place of their searching suspicions, there was a warmer and more companionable glow, and Cummins felt the effect of the change as he ate his caribou steak and talked once more entirely of Melisse.

A Cree trapper had found Jan's violin in the snow, and had brought it to Maballa. Before Cummins finished his supper, the boy began to play, and he continued to play until the lights at the post went out and both the man and the child were deep in sleep. Then Jan stopped. There was the fire of a keen wakefulness in his eyes as he carefully unfastened the strings of his instrument, and held it close to the oil lamp, so that he could peer down through the narrow aperture in the box.

He looked again at Cummins. The man was sleeping with his face to the wall. With the hooked wire which he used for cleaning his revolver Jan fished gently at the very end of the box, and after three or four efforts the wire caught in something soft, which he pulled toward him. Through the bulge in the F-hole he dragged forth a small, tightly rolled cylinder of faded red cloth.

For a few moments he sat watching the deep breathing of Cummins, unrolling the cloth as he watched, until he had spread out upon the table before him a number of closely written pages of paper. He weighted them at one end with his violin, and held them down at the other with his hands. The writing was in French. Several of the pages were in a heavy masculine hand, the words running one upon another so closely that in places they seemed to be connected; and from them Jan took his fingers, so that they rolled up like a spring. Over the others he bent his head, and there came from him a low, sobbing breath.

On these pages the writing was that of a woman, and from the paper there still rose a faint, sweet scent of heliotrope. For half an hour Jan gazed upon them, reading the words slowly, until he came to the last page.

When there came a movement from over against the wall, he lifted for an instant a pair of startled eyes. Cummins was turning in his sleep. Soundlessly Jan tiptoed across the floor, opened the door, without disturbing the slumbering man and went out into the night. In the south and east there glowed a soft blaze of fire where the big spring moon was coming up over the forest. As Jan turned his face toward it, a new and strange longing crept into his heart. He stretched out his arms, with the papers and his violin clutched in his hands, as if from out of that glowing glory a wonderful spirit was calling to him.

For the first time in his lonely life it came to him—this call of the great world beyond the wilderness; and suddenly he crushed the woman's letter to his lips, and his voice burst from him in whispering, thrilling eagerness:

"I will come to you—some day—w'en ze leetle Melisse come too!"

He rolled the written pages together, wrapped them in the faded red cloth, and concealed them again in the box of his violin before he re-entered the cabin.

The next morning Cummins stood in the door, and said:

"How warm the sun is! The snow and ice are going, Jan. It's spring. We'll house the sledges today, and begin feeding the dogs on fish."

Each day thereafter the sun rose earlier, the day was longer, and the air was warmer; and with the warmth there now came the sweet scents of the budding earth and the myriad sounds of the deep, unseen life of the forest, awakening from its long slumber in its bed of snow. Moose birds chirped their mating songs and flirted from morning until night in bough and air; ravens fluffed themselves in the sun; and snow birds—little black and white beauties that were wont to whisk about like so many flashing gems—changed their color from day to day until they became new creatures in a new world.

The poplar buds swelled in their joy until they split like overfat peas. The mother bears come out of their winter dens, accompanied by little ones born weeks before, and taught them how to pull down the slender saplings for these same buds. The moose returned from the blizzardly tops of the great ridges, where for good reasons they had passed the winter, followed by the wolves who fed upon their weak and sick. Everywhere were the rushing torrents of melting snow, the crackle of crumbling ice, the dying frost cries of rock and earth and tree; and each night the pale glow of the aurora borealis crept farther and father toward the pole in its fading glory.

The post fell back into its old ways. Now and then a visitor came in from out of the forest, but he remained for only a day or two, taking back into the solitude with him a few of the necessities of life. Williams was busy preparing his books for the coming of the company's chief agent from London, and Cummins, who was helping the factor, had a good deal of extra time on his hands.

Before the last of the snow was gone, he and Jan began dragging in logs for an addition which they planned for the little cabin. Basking out in the sun, with a huge bear skin for a floor, Melisse looked upon the new home building with wonderful demonstrations of interest. Cummins' face glowed with pleasure as she kicked and scrambled on the bear skin and gave shrill voiced approval of their efforts.

Jan was the happiest youth in the world. It was certain that the little Melisse understood what they were doing and the word passed from Cummins and Jan to the others at the post, so that it happened frequently during the building operations that Mukee and Per-ee, and even Williams himself, would squat for an hour at a time in the snow near Melisse, marveling at the early knowledge which the great God saw fit to put into a white baby's brain. This miracle came to be a matter of deep discussion, in which there were the few words but much thought of men born to silence. One day Mukee brought two little Indian babies and set them on the bear skin, where they continued to sit in stoic indifference—a clear proof of the superior development of Melisse.

"I wouldn't be surprised to hear her begin talking at any time," confided Cummins to Jan, one evening when the boy was tuning his violin. "She is nearly six months old."

"Do you suppose she would begin in in French?" asked Jan, suddenly stopping the tightening of his strings.

Cummins stared.

"Why?"

Jan dropped his voice to an impressive whisper.

"Because I have heard her many times say, 'Bonbon—bonbon—bonbon'—which means candee; and always I have given her candee, an' now ze leetle Melisse say 'Bonbon' all of ze time."

"Well," said Cummins, eyeing him in half belief. "Could it happen?"

Like a shot Jan replied:

"I began in Engleesh, and Jan Thoreau is French!"

He began playing, but Cummins did not hear much of the music. He went to the door and stared in lonely grief at the top of the tall spruce over the grave. Later he said to Jan:

"It would be bad if that were so. Give her no more sweet stuff when she says 'Bonbon, Jan. She must forget!"

The next day Jan tore down the sapling barricade around the woman's grave, and from noon until almost sunset he scouted the sunny side of a great ridge to the south. When he came back he brought with him a basket of the early red snow-flowers, with earth clinging to their roots. These he planted thickly over the mound under spruce, and around its edge he put rows of the young shoots of Labrador tea and backneesh.

As the weather grew warmer and spring changed into summer, he took Melisse upon short excursions with him into the forests, and together they picked great armfuls of flowers and Arctic ferns. The grave was never without fresh offerings, and the cabin, with its new addition complete, was always filled with the beautiful things that spring up out of the earth.

To Be Continued.

First Post Cards.

The post card, whose use is reported to be declining, is not an English invention, says the New York Sun. The honor of being the first country to use it belongs to Austria, where it was introduced in 1869 as the result of the suggestions of Dr. Hermann.

Its price was less than a halfpenny, and at first its users were allowed to write only 20 words upon it. The card appeared in England exactly one year later to the very day. The first picture post card was apparently one sent of the model of the Eddystone lighthouse at the royal naval exhibition in 1891, and it was not until two or three years later that the first English view card made its appearance.

Aids in Safe Lighting.

The Electric World says: Possibly the excessive brilliancy of the new high-efficiency, nitrogen-filled Tungsten filament lamp is a blessing in disguise because it renders imperative methods of shading the lamps and diffusing the light from such a source. There is little temptation to hang the bare lamp within the range of vision, as has been so commonly done with incandescent lamps of various kinds in the past. With a lamp of such high efficiency the losses inseparable from various methods of diffusion become less important in dollars and cents. For this reason and because of the unbearable brilliancy of the unshaded lamp, the new nitrogen-filled tungsten lamp is likely to help rather than hinder the practice of illuminating interiors in a manner safe and comfortable for the eyes of the occupants.

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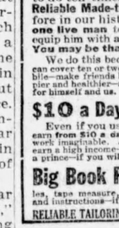

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6550—Ladies' Apron.

A real cover all, which may even take the place of the dress if desired. It can be made of any wash material such as gingham or calico or of brilliantine, which also washes.

The pattern is cut in sizes small, medium and large. Medium size requires 4¼ yds. of 36 inch material.

6399—Boys' Russian Suit.

The coat of this design opens very low in front, displaying a long pointed vest. A wide, square collar trims the neck and the sleeves have tucks at the wrist. Bloomer trousers are worn with this blouse.

The pattern is cut in sizes 3, 4 and 6 yrs. Medium size requires 2 5-8 yards of 36-in. material.

5984—Boys' Overcoat.

Serge, cheviot or chinchilla can be used to make this overcoat. The coat can be made with the notched or high rolling collar.

The pattern 5984 is cut in sizes 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Age 8 years requires 2¾ yds. of 45-in. material or 2 yards of 54-in.

6523—Ladies' Dress.

A novel design with a blouse having long shoulder and vest. The draped skirt has a panel down the front which can be made, like the vest, of contrasting material, or not.

The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 44 in. bust measure. Medium size requires 4¼ yds. of 44 in material.

6182—Ladies' House Dress.

A one piece dress with a plain blouse, closing in front and a wide collar at the round neck. A three gore skirt completes the model, this also closing in front. Cheviot, serge and wash materials are used for these frocks.

The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 42 in. bust measure. Medium size requires 5¾ yards of 36 in. material.

6561—Ladies' Shirt Waist.

A plain and serviceable design, with regulation box pleat closing in front, a small pointed yoke in the back and full length shirt sleeves. There is also a patch pocket.

The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 44 in. bust measure. Medium size requires 3½ yds. of 27 in. material.

5964—Girls' Dress.

A very pretty frock with an underwaist to which is attached the three gore skirt and with a coat blouse, trimmed with a wide collar and having long or short sleeves. Plaid, check and striped materials and plain serge and velveteen are used for these dresses.

The pattern is cut in sizes 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Medium size requires 2⅝ yards of 44 inch material.

6507—Ladies' Dress.

A very stylish one piece dress closed in front, with neck slightly low and outlined by collar of medium size. Plain, long sleeves, or shorter ones with handsome cuff, complete the blouse, which is attached to a three gore skirt opening in front. These frocks are made of cheviot, serge, satin, broadcloth, etc.

The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 3¾ yards of 44 in. material.

6323—Ladies' Shirt Waist.

Tucked in front and plain in the back. The neck may have a soft collar or a band finish. The style is suitable for French flannel, challie, messaline, linen and other wash materials.

The pattern 6323 is cut in sizes 34 to 42 in. bust measure. Medium size requires 3 yards of 36 in. material.

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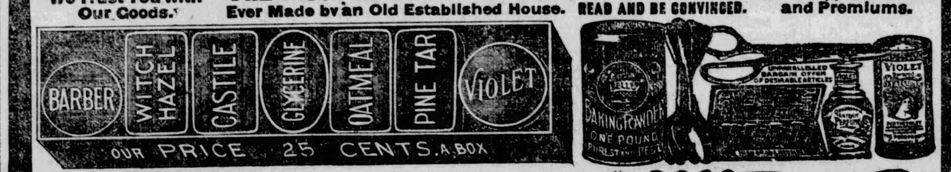

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The Weekly Blade has over a million readers a week.

Uncle John Rockefeller doesn't earn his money, he saves it.

No special talent is required to find fault. Anybody can do it.

Pity the sorrows of the poor old politician who lives in the past.

Give some men three cheers and they would ask for a dozen more.

There is no place like home when it comes to a question of resting one's feet.

'Twouldn't do one-half the world any good to know how the other half lives.

Raising an embargo on arms ought to create an increased demand for wooden legs.

It's our notion that chilblains could stop the tango craze quicker than moral suasion.

"A Mississippi mule bit a stranger the other day." A mule never falls in love at first sight.

Queen Mary always carries a big umbrella, rain or shine. Did you ever see such pessimism?

A place where all the sweet dreams come true would be a good enough heaven for anybody.

Tell some people there is a silver lining to every cloud and they will argue that it is lead.

Woman will never get ahead of man so long as she rides on the rear seat of the motorcycle.

One scientist says that a pipeful of tobacco will kill a goldfish. Never permit your goldfish to smoke.

One man, so the papers say, has set out to deodorize the skunk. It's a fine thing to have a mission in life.

There is always one man in the crowd who thinks he knows something about everything that ever happened.

Chicago has a dog that can talk. Which brings to mind that old phrase —"That's the word with the bark on it."

"What are the necessaries of life?" asks the Boston Globe. The things we have acquired the habit of wanting.

Champ Clark says he ought to be in the White House now. With the houn' dawg asleep on the front porch?

Dr. Anna Shaw broke her leg while getting off a train. She was not, however, trying to show men how it could be done.

Let nobody forget that it was a man-made law that freed the Canadian woman whose husband yoked her with an ox.

Colonel Goethals says that whoever suggests him for the presidential nomination is no friend. Throw him into the canal, Colonel.

Dr. Tanner says he can live on ten cents a day. Maybe he can, but he won't get much egg on his whiskers while he is doing it.

The mission of the Republican party, as Professor William H. Taft seems to see it, is to keep Colonel Roosevelt from becoming President.

"Surgeons have manufactured a woman's jaw from one of her ribs." But will it withstand the wear and tear of its new function?

English suffragettes are firing cannon that haven't been used for forty years. Some man must have told them which end to load.

When a housewife finds something new in a cook book she experiments, and then makes father guess the combinations that go to make up the strange dish.

Every political party, assembled in national convention, is so carried away by the occasion that it lets things slip into the platform that it feels sorry for later.

It doesn't do a sick woman any good when a sympathetic neighbor drops in and talks about an aunt of hers whose husband married again three months after the funeral.

A Philadelphia doctor says Ben Davis apples are a substitute for physic in many cases. Just such talk as that will turn the minds of many persons to old reliable castor oil.

Possibly Huerta has rejected afterthoughts, when his mind dwells on the number of cases of champagne that could have been purchased with the amount paid for twenty thousand guns. War is terrible!

We used to know a good old soul of a churchman who used to pray through his fingers, so that he could watch the young singers in the congregation; but we never ..... him moving any mountains with his faith.

AGRICULTURAL AWAKENING

The West Virginia correspondent of the Ohio Farmer compiles a list of the services performed by the county agricultural advisors which would seem to prove them worthy of their hire to a point deserving of medals and honorary degrees.

"In Kanawha, Ohio, Brooke, Wood and Tyler counties, which have had the advice of farming experts for periods ranging up to one year, demonstrations of successful farming have been given to over 1,200 farmers on their own farms; over 100 farmers have been started in growing alfalfa successfully; over 60 have learned how to prune and spray their formerly neglected orchards; over 200 have learned how stop washing and leaching of their soils, and have started to restore the fertility of their lands by winter cover crops; 30 new silos went into use last fall; hundreds of acres of pasture were so treated that next season will carry scores of additional cattle; scores of manure sheds were built; $2,000 to $3,000 has been saved to farmers in co-operative purchasing. For the first time in his life at least one farmer got over $300 from a single acre of potatoes. Some of the county agents helped to lay over three miles of tile drainage, making fine fields out of large acreages of wet lands."

Yet for all these good works, the impression is left that only a beginning has been made in the improvement of agricultural methods, only the topsoil of possibilities scratched. Imagination might be tempted to wonder at the wasted opportunities, the lost time and energy, if the imagination had not something better to do—to wonder what will be done with West Virginia agriculturally when every corner of it has been reached, every farmer persuaded to make use of the chance to acquire the newest information about his pursuit, the best seed, the best equipment, conquest over his hill-side and water-holding soil

TEST OF THE IMMIGRANT

The devise of the "literacy test" in the immigration bill has received support in congress because no one else has come forth with a devise that would serve the purpose of a test better.

You cannot imagine a candidate for admission to this country as you would a horse, judging him wholly as to his muscles and wind and the state of his feet. You cannot judge him entirely as to the possessions he is able to show the examiners, for his indomitable soul, which is his best possession, is not visible to inspectors, or at least to the kind of immigration inspectors in Uncle Sam's hire. It has seemed wise to congress to erect a test which would be workable in all cases, applying to all immigrants whether muscled according to the needs of a bookkeeper or the requirements of the steel mills.

The "literacy test," naturally, is a poor one, since it would bar from this country thousands of men and women who would make desirable citizens, and who would add to the country's wealth and greatness and bring children into the world who would not only pass the "literacy tests," but tests in literature. Just the same, we do not see that any of those who ridicule this method of passing on the worthiness of immigrants or who denounce it as an outrage, are offering a substitute test. And it is a test that is wanted. We are approaching the "saturation point" in immigration. What we want henceforth is only the best of the surplus population of Europe. There must be something that will help the inspectors to distinguish between the ones who are desirable and those who are not.

OPPORTUNITIES

The man for whom the Great Eastern Railway Co. of England sent to America to serve as its general manager is only forty-two years of age and has spent scarcely twenty years of his life in the railroad business. Yet in that time he has climbed from a comparatively obscure position to superintendency of the greatest suburban road in this country.

The way he did it was to devote his whole time to his profession. He studied the operation of railroads as young men study the whims and moods of their sweethearts, with unflagging loyalty and eagerness to "make good." Railroading with him has been a passion, a never-pausing interest, a trade the difficulties of which only stimulated him to renewed energies.

That a great English railway company should send to this country for a general manager is a compliment to the nation. Yet it is more than that. It is recognition of the opportunities which this country provides in the way of training for young men with the gift of work. These opportunities are now more plentiful than they have ever been before. There is no one who can justly say that he has no chance to show what honest labor and perseverance and faith in oneself can do.

ALASKAN ROAD AS A TEST

The administration's Alaskan railroad bill, calling for the construction of a government line from salt water to the great, and so far undeveloped, coal mines, has been passed by the house of representatives with so large a vote that there is little likelihood of the measure failing to receive the approval of the senate.

The government will have to vindicate its claims to oversight and regulation by making a paying road out of the Alaskan enterprise. It will not do for it to botch the running of its own line and still continue to tell the other lines how they must run their property. That would be like resorting to the bankruptcy courts for lessons on how to make a success of business. For one thing, the new road ought to be built as other pioneer roads are built, with as little cost as possible. Congress ought not to be depended upon for money for improvements. The money for them should come either out of earnings or out of the money markets, so that the conditions under which private roads operate shall be approximated. Politics, of course, should be shooed away as a Christian would shoo the devil.

The Alaskan line will first of all be one for the development of a new country. But its interest to most of the country will be as a test of the government's capacity to regulate the railroads.

THE FIRST ENGINEER

The men who fought the Indians in the early days of the Republic and later fought the Indians and British combined have several times recorded their gratitude for that great engineer whose scientific name is Castor canadensis and whose everyday name is beaver. He was a builder of dams to such excellent purpose, this Castor, that the water of creeks was held back, flow of summer streams was checked and lakes were made of brooks. By means of these works, meagre and fluctuating waterways were rendered navigable and troops and supplies were transported quickly and easily.

But the beaver's fine coat caused the gratitude toward him to be reduced to an impracticable sentiment. Trappers soon made him a creature rare and furtive in this part of the country. His skill became the currency of trade. He was the equivalent of flour and sugar and calico and powder and lead. In ten years, the two big fur companies of the United States and Canada received 1,570,000 beaver skins and the "kill" even at this time averages 75,000 per annum. Nevertheless, Castor is regaining some of his lost ground. Because of strict trapping laws, he is multiplying in numbers in the forest and swamp districts to the north of Lake Superior, and in parts of northern Michigan there are thriving families.

If hunters will let the beaver alone, or be a little temperate in their shooting, and farmers will not break down his dams, he might come back even to Ohio. Considering the big part the animal has played in winning and settling and bringing material blessings to the middle west, it would be only fair and decent to give him a show if he did decide to return to his own home country.

THE LEGION OF 300,000

The National Council of Boy Scouts now claims a membership of 300,000 boys and 7,000 masters, an army of youngsters every one of whom is pledged to do at least one kindly deed every day, "to be friendly, courteous, obedient, cheerful, thrifty and brave."

Among the thousand or two movements which have been promoted in the last few years for the purpose of reviving patriotism, regenerating politics, uplifting humanity and putting the fear of God into places where no fear has been, the Boy Scout movement has worn best and prospered best. Its appeal has been continuous. It has required no artificial stimulation. It has overcome suspicion and won its way to permanent respect. Three hundred thousand is a great number. Representing three hundred thousand kindly services every day, it is like one of those mighty crusades of the Middle Ages which, with only a symbol and a noble purpose, filled the civilized world with the spirit of self-sacrifice.

A great legion of boys cannot spend many years being "friendly, courteous, obedient, cheerful, thrifty and brave" without producing a legion of men in whom these qualities are as fixed as concrete in its bed. The eugenists talk of breeding a new kind of man, and while they talk, a new kind is being made.

"Women need husbands more than they do votes," says Dr. Cyrus Townsend Brady. And yet the doctor ought to know that most of them are versatile enough to handle the ballot and a husband, too.

LACE CURTAIN AND THREE-PIECE LACE BED SETS

Special Notice to Subscribers Whose Time Expires in March.

We have just mailed to all our subscribers whose time expires during the month of March our special propositions for renewals and the raising of clubs. It is very important that all who receive our March proposition give attention to their renewal before April 1st, for the reason that when a name is dropped from our list, the address is entirely lost to us and we cannot make this offer again.

Our new patterns in lace curtains and lace bed sets have proven exceedingly popular with our readers, and a great many have expressed themselves as highly pleased; of this verdict, however, we felt assured, because the premiums we offer are of better quality than we have ever been able to secure and of latest design.

It affords us great pleasure to state that over 90 per cent of our subscribers whose time expired during January and February have renewed for the coming year and that a greater number than ever took advantage of our propositions Nos. 3 and 4—sending us clubs of 10 and 20 names.

We feel absolutely certain that the same will be true regarding March renewals and of the great many old subscribers who sent us clubs of four last year, we particularly wish to impress upon you how very easy it will be to make your club 10 or 20 names.

The Weekly Blade is unquestionably the best family newspaper published in America and is known and valued everywhere newspapers are read. Over 240,000 families throughout the United States are readers of the Weekly Blade (estimating over 1,000,000 readers weekly)—surely a Great National Family.

WHY TAX IS BUNGLESOME

We believe it has surprised most Americans to learn that imposing and collecting an income tax should be such an intricate business.

No one except lawyers and the more experienced statesmen, perhaps, could have suspected when the states were taking their leisurely course at ratifying the amendment that the secretary of the treasury would have to issue pamphlets and circulars and supplementary notices and revised interpretations for the purpose of explaining the income tax law, that collectors of internal revenue would feel impelled to advise millionaires that state and county tax collectors would never get a peep into the federal tax returns, that men would burrow like chipmunks into the law looking for meanings, that courts would prepare to hand down forty decisions on the blessed thing and men of the law would gleefully predict that there'd be twenty millions of dollars in it for them in getting the snarls disentangled.

The complexity of the income tax law seems to be due to the determination of congress that every penny to which Uncle Sam might be entitled should be collected. Congressmen knew how difficult it was to levy on personal property how easy to hide such possessions. They wanted to make the income tax different from ordinary taxes in this regard, that it should all be paid.

Nevertheless, it does seem that Uncle Sam might have collected his dues and yet have had a simple income tax law, one that anyone could have understood. The thing might have been done by the fixing of penalties so severe that it would be just as unpleasant for an industrial captain to be caught making false income tax returns as for a moonshiner to be caught making whisky untainted of revenue.

The Income Tax and the Farmer

Frank B. Niles, of Toledo, collector of internal revenue, gives out the following information as to what should be considered by a farmer in making returns under the federal income tax law:

Any person having a net income of less than $3,000 a year ($2,500 for the last 10 months of 1913) is not required to file a report.

A farmer should show as gross income the price received for all produce, animals, or anything sold in the conduct of his business.

The following expenses are allowable as deductions:

Cost of hired help.

Cost of repairs on farm property during the year.

Cost of replacing tools or machinery, provided that the cost of new articles does not exceed the value of the old ones replaced.

If a farmer sells animals which he purchased, he should show as income the price received, and deduct the price paid, even if bought in a previous year.

Deduct all taxes paid in the year. This includes state, county, municipal, township or school taxes.

Deduct all interest paid on bona fide indebtedness.

Deduction may be made for any feed purchased but deduction cannot be made for the value of crops which the farmer grows and feeds to his stock.

Deduction can be made for losses by fire, storm, flood, etc., not covered by insurance.

Deduction may be made for value of animals which died during the year.

Deduction cannot be made for cost of permanent improvements such as new buildings, fences, tiling, etc.

Deduction cannot be made for the cost of household expenses, such as, groceries, meats, clothing, or other personal living expenses.

Interest received on Government, State, County, or Municipal bonds should not be included in the return of individuals.

What the government desires is a return of the net income or net profits, and where the net income is less than $3,000 a year ($2,500 for the last 10 months of 1913) no report is necessary, even if blank form has been received.

ONE CAUSE OF HIGH COSTS

Henry M. Hyde, in the Chicago Tribune, gives an instance of the great wastes in the marketing of farm products. In this city, the produce markets are concentrated in South Water street and have been since the city was scarcely more than a frontier town. The value of the products handled there amounts to a quarter of a billion dollars a year. Mr. Hyde's opinion of this market may be understood by this quotation from his article:

"At present practically all the produce handled on South Water street is hauled by wagon from the train or steamboat docks, unloaded and exposed for sale, and then loaded back into the wagons of the retailers and hauled out to the various sections of the city, often involving a total haul of twenty-five miles or more

"As one farmer who has lived in Cook county since 1852 wrote to the commission, the city has grown out for ten or twelve miles into the country, but it is still necessary for him to haul his stuff down to South Water street. Later in the same day other wagons haul the same rodpuce out again half way to his farm."

It has been found that food delivered at terminals in Greater New York at a cost of $350,000,000, payment to producers, railroads and all, sells to consumers for about $646,000,000. About $75,000,000 is added to the cost of a year's supply of food after it is delivered to the wholesale markets of Philadelphia. No doubt every city pays as much in proportion for the maintenance of faulty marketing methods.

Neither producer nor consumer is obtaining a fair deal by such cumbersome arrangements. Nor is there evidence that the middlemen between these two pile up vast fortunes, as they might seem to be doing. No one does particularly well because of the system. The city which cures the evil of inadequate and needlessly costly marketing practices will have a better claim upon renown than one which erects a beautiful statue in every open space.

Sunday School

AN OLD QUESTION OF PROPERTY

The International Sunday School Lesson for March 1 Is "Trusting in Riches and Trusting in God." Luke 12:13-34.

By William T. Ellis.

We smile when we read of the unbalanced man who tries to enter the White House to have some fancied wrong to himself redressed; or who attempts to get a hearing for his grievance from King George. Anybody who broods too much over his own wrongs is likely to lose his balance. Some bereaved parents spend all their time in grief, forgetting the nobler uses of sorrow. Persons who have lost property become soured with life. A man disappointed in love so far loses his sense of relative values that he commits suicide.

Such a figure emerges in this story. The great Teacher was addressing the crowds east of the Jordan. His theme was the highest that could engage mortal mind. Suddenly, a man from out of the multitude claimed his attention with, "Master, bid my brother divide the inheritance with me." All that Jesus had said about inheriting eternal life had gone clear over his head. He was interested only in the little inheritance left by his father, wherein his brother had wronged him. A family squabble meant more to him than all of the affairs of the kingdom of heaven.

How human and up-to-date it all is! This man won't become a Christian because he does not like one of the officers of the church. The other is outside the fold because he thinks that the rich men inside are hypocrites. A neighborhood feud splits a congregation. As in the case of this aggrieved man of old, the ocean of divine truth is measured by a tincup of personal interest.

A Religion of Rules.

This rather pathetic figure of the man who was thinking about property when he should have been thinking about his soul; because his life was in the grip of goods became the occasion for a great enunciation. Christ plainly declared that he was not a legal adjudicator, a maker or enforcer of regulations. He does not usurp the functions of the civil courts.

Despite many current attempts so to interpret him, Jesus is not a class Christ. He does not take sides in individual conflicts. He is not arrayed against the poor or against the rich. His is a religion of spirit, of principles of universal truth. All attempts to reduce Christianity to a set of rules have been failures. The Christ teaching would settle the man's property problem; but he himself must apply it. Else the next case, somewhat different in its facts, would draw wholly erroneous conclusions from this judicial ruling. Because Jesus enunciated principles that hold true everywhere and forever, his gospel fits the twentieth century as readily as the first, and America as naturally as Asia. The Koran, on the other hand, is full of minute prescriptions, which cannot be either accepted or fulfilled in our modern urban civilization.

The example of Jesus in this instance is a good one for preachers and teachers. They should avoid siding with parties or factions. The minister is not a meddler in temporal affairs, but he is the messenger of vital truth which has an immediate bearing upon every one of life's local problems. Thus Christ's teaching, if accepted, can settle every labor dispute; but Christ's ministers should not become partisans therein.

A Father Confessor's Confession.

The incident served Jesus as a text for a discourse against covetousness, which is one of the sins of good people. Francis Xavier, the famous missionary, reveals a striking tendency from his long experience as a father confessor. He writes: "I have had many people resort to me for confession. The confession of every sin that I have ever known or heard of, and of sins so foul that I never dreamed of, has been poured into my ear; but not one person has ever confessed to me the sin of covetousness." Bishop Wilmer says: "One man only has ever expressed to me the fear that he should become covetous; and it is a suggestive fact that he was the most generous man that I had ever known."

The New Testament does not mince words in dealing with covetousness. It calls the sin idolatry. The love of money—which Paul calls "the root of all evil"—is a peril threatening all classes. This is no occasion for railing at the rich. A person with but ten cents may be as covetous as one with ten million. Covetousness is a state of mind. While it is a danger of the day, it was also a peril 2,000 years ago. Covetousness is to be dreaded just as truly as malice and lust and drunkenness. "Thrift" and "prudence" are the fair words under which covetousness oftenest hides; but love of money is covetousness, and a sin.

Having and Being Had.

Some people have money and money has some people. The mirror has not yet been invented which will reveal to a person what he would really amount to if stripped of his wealth and all that wealth brings. There are many pauper souls living in palaces and waited upon by butlers. The latest cut of evening clothes often covers a soul of atomic dimensions. The notion that wealth atones for all is a pernicious one which is receiving severe jars in our day. To be merely a rich man, and nothing more, no longer establishes a person's position.

Sometimes God laughs at man. This sort of spectacle arouses his amused contempt, and he exclaims, grimly, "Thou foolish one!" Such is the point of the story which Jesus told to illustrate the futility of wealth's reliance upon wealth. A rather blatant, puffed-up egotist, who, like millions since, thought his own merit had made the earth produce bountifully, strutted about complacently, spilling perpendicular pronouns all over the landscape, and laying out a boastful scheme for idleness, luxury and merriment. He had got the better of the world; it was at his feet; he would enjoy it at his ease.

"Thou foolish one! This night is thy soul required of thee! Thus the disconcerting verdict of God. He had goods, which God asked not; but of soul, which God demanded, he had less than little. If he had put his wealth into his soul, or into his fellowmen's souls, he might have had something of a showing to make when he appeared before God's judgment seat. Here we find the scriptural original of Kipling's "Tomlinson." Was it Franklin who said, "Empty thy purse into thy head?" A starved soul in an overfed body is a spectacle which all good angels view with mingled sorrow and contempt.

One of the Day's Big Problems.

That blistering word "fool," which seldom fell from the lips of the gentle Nazarene, sticks to the person whose projects are all for getting rich and for safeguarding the future by more money. Instead of being "rich toward God."

Why is the rich man's son so often a spoiled imitation of a man? Because all the parental projects for him have taken the form of spending money. The dreams of fathers for their sons are built on a foundation of gold. That is why J. Campbell White, in his missionary address, cries, "The rich man's son has not a fair chance nowadays." The community and the world face the loss of a host of youth who should be great assets. Instead, they are money-made, money-mad, and money-marred.

We men of today must cease to fear poverty for our children. Prudence and foresight have deteriorated into covetousness and cowardice. Let us give our sons character and efficiency — even if the giving takes half the time we now spend in money-making — and we may trust them anywhere in the future, and trust the future with them. As we look about we see how the loss of many a man's fortune has really been the making of his sons and daughters. Shall we not bequeathe more life and less money to our children? The old darky slave who ate his master's poultry made a philosophic answer when he said, "Massa, youse got less chicken, but youse got more nigger."

The choice between goods and God is going on forever. Jesus pointed out the peril of property: it has a tendency to blur or blind the spiritual vision. Would that we might be consumed by such a hunger and thirst after God himself as would deliver us from all lesser ambitions. G. H. Morrison tersely gives the reason for this longing for God: "We do not crave for God because He is glorious. We do not crave for God because He is sovereign. We are just homesick, that is the meaning of it. We crave for God because He is our home."

An acre of wheat needs 60 tons of water a month.

Fighting in Mexico Has Suddenly Stopped

(From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.)

JUST WAIT TILL I GET SOME CARTRIDGES FROM UNCLE SAM
NOTICE
NO ARMS OR AMMUNITION ALLOWED TO BE SHIPPED FROM U.S. TO MEXICO (BY ORDER OF) UNCLE SAM
IF I HAD A GUN I'D SHOOT YER HEAD OFF!
REBELS
NEW NOTICE
ARMS AND AMMUNITION MAY BE PURCHASED IN U.S. AND SHIPPED INTO MEXICO AT ANY TIME (SIGNED) UNCLE SAM
I AIN'T GOIN' TO TAKE NO CHANCES WITH REAL BULLETS, BELIEVE ME!
NEW NOTICE
ARMS AND AMMUNITION MAY BE PURCHASED IN U.S. AND SHIPPED INTO MEXICO AT ANY TIME (SIGNED) UNCLE SAM
NO SIR! IT'S TOO DANGEROUS—SOMEBODY MIGHT ACCIDENTALLY GET SHOT

WORTH-WHILE FACTS

The Atmosphere.

The atmosphere may be divided into three parts. The first extends from sea level to about 10,000 feet high. This layer contains almost all the water vapor or cloud and all the dust. In it all the storms take place. The temperature tends to decrease, but very irregularly. The second layer extends to between six and seven miles high. In it are the circus clouds; the temperature decreases uniformly. Man can not go beyond it.

These two layers together are called the troposphere, because in them all the vertical movements of the air take place. Beyond them is the stratophere, in which occur any movements of the air in planes parallel to the earth's surface.

First Post Cards.

The honor of having been the first country to use the post card belongs to Austria, where it was introduced in 1869 as the result of the suggestions of Dr. Hermann.

Its price was less than a halfpenny, and at first its users were allowed to write only 25 words upon it. The card appeared in England exactly one year later to the very day. The first picture post card was apparently one sent from the model of the Eddystone Lighthouse at the Royal Naval Exhibition in 1891, and it was not until two or three years later that the first English view card made its appearance.

Animals That Weep.

Among the creatures that weep most easily are the ruminants. All hunters know that the stag weeps, and we are also assured that the bear sheds tears when it sees its last hour approaching. The giraffe is not less sensitive and regards with tearful eyes the hunter who has wounded it. Dogs weep quite easily. The same is true of certain monkeys. As for the elephant there is abundant evidence of the ease with which it weeps. It sheds tears when wounded or when it sees that it can not escape; its tears roll from its eyes like those of a human being in affliction.

Lincoln Quotations.

Of his speeches Lincoln's Gettysburg address is quoted oftenest. This sentence from his second inaugural address, in 1865, is the one most used: "With malice toward none, with charity for all."

Sweden is making efforts to revive its lobster industry.

VARIETIES

Japan has granted the right to vote to two women.

Rhode Island gained 2,685 wage-earners in 1913.

Bavaria plans a system of unemployed insurance.

Two-thirds of the world's beet crop is used in sugar making.

France, in 1913, exported silk fabrics valued at $31,115,460.

Natal grows two varieties of pineapples for market purposes.

Chicago's city government in 1914 will cost more than $25,000,000.

The waste of American lumber trade is said to be $90,000,000 yearly.

Wasps rank next to the higher classes of ants in point of insect intelligence.

United States 1913 bank clearings totaled $170,970,063,748—figures exceeded only in 1912.

Berlin, Germany, under normal conditions, employs almost 1,000,000 workers in its industries.

Canadian labor unions demand the establishment of an old age pension system throughout Canada.

Bolivia is the world's second largest producer of tin, the main supply coming from the Malay straits.

Anatolian sheep have heavy, flat tails, weighing up to 22 pounds. Marco Polo saw and described them.

Ceylon in 1910 produced 80,000 pounds of cinchona bark, compared with 15,000,000 pounds in 1886.

There are 74 match factories in Germany, employing 4,000 workers, producing 87,000,000 matches a year.

Seven thousand six hundred and eighty-one persons were imprisoned for debt in England and Wales in the year of 1911.

About 8,500 mules were sold in Kansas City last year at an average price of $190.

The opening of a new railroad in German East Africa early next year will help to develop 384,000 square miles of territory.

Scientists have determined that at the age of 30 the female brain begins to lose weight, but that of the male not until the age of 40.

France, in 1913, exported silk fabrics valued at $31,115,460.

The Panama canal will save 8,000 miles between New York and San Francisco. The distance to the Philippine islands is not reduced materially, however.

The world's supply of emery comes from the Greek islands and from Asia Minor. Exportation has been lessened within the last year because of the Balkan trouble.

One Mississippi river scheme proposed to prevent the recurring floods of the stream contemplates a job of excavating 500 times larger than that of the Panama canal.

One packing concern in Lubec, Me., has reported that 900 barrels of clams have been taken from the flats so far this winter, which means nearly $1,000 paid to the diggers.

Using delicate electrical apparatus for his experiments, a German scientist has reached the conclusion that fish are of the same temperature as the water in which they live.

Countess Molitor, an English woman, will shortly start on a perilous trip across the Ruba-el-Khali, the great sandy desert of South Arabia, alone, using only native guards.

The charger used by Napoleon, which was stuffed and placed in a Paris museum, has just had a fourth tail fitted. All the preceding ones were taken by visitors as curios.

Farmers in western Michigan report average returns of $60 an acre from sugar beets. One man obtained $231 from three acres, while the poorest yield was $150 from three acres.

The first woman to take up the diplomatic service as a profession has just been appointed in Christiania. She is Miss Henrietta Hoag and is to be the first secretary of the Norwegian legation in Mexico.

The fastest steamship in the world is said to be the new Russian torpedo destroyer Novik, which on her recent trial trip, reached a mean speed of 37 knots over a measured mile and a maximum of 37.3 knots.

A fact not generally known is that Maine is the greatest gem bearing state in the Union, producing every variety of precious stone except the diamond. All the stones are of a high degree of hardness and brilliancy.

Seven books sold for a total of $227,200 at the recent Hoe library sale. Two of these books were Bibles, one of which a Guttenberg Bible printed on vellum, brought the highest price ever paid for a book — $50,000.

More than 90 per cent of Alaska is owned by the United States, and this vast area was bought by the government for less than two cents an acre. For developing the territory, about 10,000 miles of railroad will be required.

In the last four years a number of important nations have adopted the compulsory use of the metric system. Among these are Denmark, China, Japan, the five republics of Central America, Bulgaria, Chile, Uruguay and Siam.

The use of automobiles and motorcycles is rapidly increasing throughout the province of Nova Scotia. The former stringent regulations have been changed and now practically all roads throughout the province are open to automobiles.

The industry of canning crawfish, known in the market as Cape Spiny lobster, which began in the vicinity of Capetown a few years ago in a small way, has gradually grown in importance until the output for the last season aggregated nearly 50,000 cases.

Statistics give the number of fatal accidents in the Swiss Alps during 1913 as 114. Of the victims 43 were Austrians, 39 Germans, 16 Swiss, three French, two Italians, one Belgian, one Swedish and another Dutch, while the nationality of eight persons has never been established.

A woman who owns 8,000 apple trees and knows how to make money from them is Mrs. Sue Howard Leake, of Winchester, Va. She bought a run-down orchard from the profit of a successful boarding house, and has brought it to a high state of culture. She personally supervises every detail of her business.

The administration bureau of the Japanese army has for some time been actively engaged in encouraging the breeding of better horses and cattle in the Kyushu prefectures. Kagoshima prefecture is especially noted for the excellence of the horses raised there and many small stock farms are maintained on the islands in the Bay of Kagoshima.

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The New Spring Bulletin is just out. It contains the newest merchandise and the latest Spring styles. No one can afford to be without this "book of bargains." Send for coupon (below) or postal card and it will be mailed you..... FREE

ND1—A rare money-saving opportunity, for this wash dress is priced at half regular cost. Made of extra good quality, serviceable Linene, in cadet blue, tan or lavender. Bodice cut with becoming fullness and attractively trimmed with white pique collar and revers embroidered with matched floss. Buttons in front. Ladies' sizes, 34 to 44 Bust. (Misses' sizes following.) Postpaid in the U. S. $1.00
ND1M—Same as ND1 in Misses' sizes, 14 to 18 years. Postpaid $1.00.

4ND197—One of the best dress bargains of the season. An extremely smart, new style effectively made of good quality washable Whipcord in two-tone gray, dark blue, tan or wine. White ratine is daintily employed in the vest, collar and cuffs, and matched silk embroidery provides very tasteful trimming. Closes in front. Ladies' sizes 34 to 44 Bust. (Misses' sizes following.) This $3.00 dress, postpaid in the U. S..... $1.97
4ND197M—Same as 4ND197 in Misses' sizes, 14 to 18 years. Postpaid $1.97.

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The PEACE PAGE.

MARTHA HOLDEN — EDITOR

HER FIRST HOME

Martha Holden.

As I am to be married this fall, I wish you would tell me how to furnish a four-roomed house the most comfortable way for the least money. I want two bedrooms, a living room and a kitchen. What do I need for a spare bedroom, and a bed room for everyday use?—B. B., Ind.

In a little house, where one may look from one room into another across short space, it is wise to have all your wall papers alike, or of the same tone. You can easily understand how much more restful this is than, for instance, a green parlor, a pink bedroom, a yellow kitchen, and especially if each wall has a distinctively figured paper. Plain papers are far more effective, pictures hang well against them, and they do not go out of style in a season.

If your ceilings are high, a border in varying tones of the walls help to lessen their height, but if ceilings are low the picture molding should be placed where wall and ceiling meet. The color of your walls is a matter of individual taste. A dull, soft green, is liked by some, gray has been very popular of late, but is too cold a color for north rooms unless enlivened by coral pink or rose color. Colonial buff, a soft yellowish shade, is a cheerful, clean color to live with. All the browns and tans so preavlent in rugs and curtain fabrics tone well with it, and it does not fade as does green.

A kitchen wall painted in this soft yellow is very satisfactory. The wall here should never be papered, as kitchen fumes and grease can be washed from a painted wall. Every young woman likes a pink or a blue bedroom, according to her complexion. These are the most dainty tints for bedrooms, but not suitable in a house of one story where they open off the living rooms. You can make your bedrooms dainty with the bureau covers and the bed furnishings and keep to the one color tone throughout. Besides, if these delicately tinted rooms are not redecorated every other year, they look faded and seedy, and miss their real object, freshness.

Red as a wall covering is happily out of fashion. Red, as well as the terra cotta shades, are consumers of light, and make the brightest apartment dull and oppressive. Ceiling papers are always a little lighter in color than the side walls. Oatmeal papers have a rough surface which is durable and softening as a setting for pictures and furnishings. If these are too expensive, a plain or striped paper in self-tones may be used.

Linoleum is the most durable kitchen floor covering.

Carpets or rugs should be plain or of small unobtrusive figure. A floor-covering laid off in big squares, or circles of brilliant colors, which fly up and hit you, is absolutely nerve wrecking. Let the carpet be two-toned, either in soft browns or greens, nature's floor colorings, and it will do much toward preserving household peace. Don't laugh at this. Discordant color often causes bad temper, and you don't know what you're cross about.

The simplest window dressing is wisest here, straight to the sill cheesecloth or scrim curtains, hemstitched, or Swiss ruffled ones will give the new home a dainty appearance, and be far more honest than make-believe lace. Have the curtains all alike, so that the windows present a related appearance to the passer-by. In a two-story house, all the downstairs curtains should be alike, and all the upstairs.

In furniture, for the living room, the actual needs are a small table, chairs, and a couch. Mission furniture is perhaps the most comfortable, for the money, but a box couch is homelike and comfortable, and far less expensive than the mission davenport. Nothing will help to furnish your living room like a shelf of books. You need not afford a bookcase. Have a long shelf built above the couch and see how it will add to your room. Paint it the color of the woodwork. (I hope your woodwork is white.)

The table occupies the center of the room and contains a good reading lamp. Not a cheap, fancy, flowered lamp, but one with a good burner and a shade which reflects the light. A mission table looks well with a coarse brown linen cover, the ends of which may be ornamented with lace of coarse crochet.

When you buy your chairs remember that one well made one is worth three flimsy ones. The plain, dull finish frames without carving are honest and upright, and, if comfortable, should be chosen. Beware of upholstered chairs when the material is cheap and gaudy. It will soon fade and wear, and give a shabby appearance to your room. Loose cushions that can be taken out and cleaned are the best. Tapestry or green haircloth or gray corduroy are lasting cover fabrics.

Wicker furniture is comfortable and lasts for years while it always lends a home-like air. Avoid chairs with carving or scroll work where dust may lodge. We live in an age of imitations. Be sure your furniture is honest, not make-believe mahogany when real oak or white pine is more desirable. Dull finished woods, rather than those highly varnished, give a greater appearance of refinement. It is not necessary to have a sideboard the first thing. Don't get a yellow oak one, with machine carving and a big mirror. Better use grandmother's old high cherry chest of drawers to hold the table linen. Have a plain, home-made wooden table until you can afford a good extension table of simple lines and "real" wood, either oak, mahogany or walnut.

If possible a dining room should contain only the dining room furniture; no couch, or sewing machine should be admitted there. Besides table, chairs and the linen drawers, a cupboard with glass doors is necessary.

A spare bed room needs a bed, two chairs, a chest of drawers with mirror or a dressing table, and a wash stand. The dressing table may be a small store box hung with dotted Swiss, or chintz, and the washstand the same. Both these articles, whatever their material, should contain things exclusively for the use of the guest. There should be a pin cushion, hair receiver, hair pin tray, comb, brush, hand mirror, and small bag or basket containing sewing materials for the dressing table. On the wash stand will be found a fresh section of soap, clean bath and face towels and washcloth. A table beside the bed may hold some attractive books.

Your own room should have a substantial bedroom set, as many pieces as are needed. A writing desk is an essential either here or in the living room.

I have not mentioned pictures, because you know what you like. Don't have so many, and don't have any that you don't think beautiful.

CHEER UP ROW

Miss Mary E. Slayton, Ky., writes gratefully of all the courtesies she has had from the dear readers of this page.

Mrs. W. D. Thomas, Girard, O., is a shut-in who requests cards.

N. L. L., Averill Park, N. Y. — Thanks you for cards sent to her aged father, John F. Sykes.

Mrs. Mary Rogers, Mo., thanks all who helped make happy her children's Christmas; and so does Mrs. Effie Huffman, W. Va.

G. S. Mock, 83, was greatly pleased with a generous remembrance of cards at Christmas.

J. Roy Reighard sends thanks for cards, letters and papers.

Mrs. Amanda Lowther writes that her husband is out of hospital and is much better. She expresses their thanks for favors shown him when ill.

Burton Mudge, Cal., sends thanks for cards. Will answer soon.

Please send cards to Mrs. Laura Harris, Chandler, Ill., a lifelong invalid.

Clayton Keith, Irasburg, Vt., an invalid for 25 years, asks cheery letters and postals.

Thomas F. Wilson, Fairmount, W. Va., has been a shut-in for three years. Cards, please.

I want to thank you for the nice things you sent to Sam Robertson. May the Lord bless you.—Mrs. W. H. B., Ind.

Please remember the three crippled Watson brothers, Monero 18, Sidney 16, and Zealous 12, Higdon's Store, Ga. —M. W., Georgia.

Mrs. S. J., Mooneyhan, Tenn., sends a grateful letter for her children's Christmas gifts.

Mrs. Lizzie Tedford, Greenback, Tenn., is a shut-in who would enjoy magazines.

THE COZY CORNER

OUR MOTTO.
Here we meet for
Health, happiness and
Good Cheer.

COMMON PLACE BEAUTIES

It is wonderful how many interesting things a person may note on a little common place journey if he keeps his eyes open. Not long since I took a short journey along a route that was new to me. The train stopped at a small town and an old man arose to get off. He was almost gigantic in stature, his shoulders stooped with age and illness; in fact, he reminded me of a sturdy old tree, gnarled and knotted with the storms and tempests it had battled with and overcome. I did not see him get off the train, but presently, looking from the window, I saw him again walking slowly with the aid of his large, stout cane, and clinging to his arm, looking lovingly up into his face, and twittering like a happy little bird, was a dear little old lady, wearing a black calico dress and big sun bonnet. As they picked their way carefully across the street they attracted the attention of many of the passengers. "How glad she is to see him," said one lady. "Perhaps he has been away sick, at a hospital," and so we all went on weaving our romances around this commonplace old couple just because they had showed their love for each other.

As for me, I thought if I had been sent forth by a king, like the young men in the fairy stories to find and bring back the sweetest thing in life, I should have returned with the story of this old couple whose love had survived the storms and sorrows of a long, frugal life of hard work spent together, and whose chief enjoyment, now that old age had overtaken them, was found in each other's society. Truly as the poet says:

"Love is always young and fair,
What to us is silver hair.
Faded cheeks or steps grown slow
To the heart that beats below?"

With our kind editor's permission, I am going to suggest a new subject for our page. It is "Women Who Count." I would like to hear the different ideas that I know will be advanced on this subject. And I would prefer the woman to be some one the writer knows in home town or country neighborhood. Of course real names need not be used, but just a sketch to show why you think that particular person counts, or is a little above the average—Schoolma'am of Missouri.

Dear readers, here is a wonderful subject. Let the letters pour in. Men and women, yes, and children, may take a hand at this subject "Women Who Count." A girl friend of mine, said that at her boarding school, each girl had to write a sketch of some woman whom she chose as a prototype. This girl chose Helen Gould Shephard.—M. H.

INTEREST THE BOYS

On the farm were a number of apple trees, and we three boys were given the fruit if we would take care of the trees; each one had a special orchard and derived the income from the same. Each orchard was divided by a stone wall, and each one sold his products separately. The rivalry seemed to be who would get the largest returns; that is one way to keep the boys interested on the farm.

I think every farmer ought to set aside a piece of land for his boys and tell them they can have all they make for their own. If it is in them the results will show, and it is a test of their ability to farm.—J. W., N. H.

FINE PHILOSOPHY

I don't believe any one of you enjoy reading The Blade more than I do, for I like it from "cover to cover." I take special delight in the poems, as there is nearly always one or more to bring forth memories of childhood days. But when I read the letter of M. A. S. it touched a responsive chord in my heart, for I know, ah! too well, what it is to be slighted and laughed at because you are not properly dressed. I never see a poorly dressed, pitiful looking little child but what it brings to my mind's eye a forlorn, shrinking little figure, laughed at and "made fun of" by her schoolmates, always dreading to be seen. But the child is a woman now, with children of her own. Oh, no. She can't dress them nor give them the advantages she would like to, but she can keep them clean and teach them to be polite. It doesn't take money to be kind and it doesn't take money to be thoughtful of others. I never had $5 pin money in my life, nor ever went shopping with that much. I tell you, when you need a thing for days and days and have to plan and save every nickel until you can get it, you are proud of it when you do get it. I believe there is a greater bond of love and sympathy among the poor people than among the rich. I know there are more divorced couples among the rich than among the poor. I believe we should all make the most of life and do our duty as we see it. May your lives be more useful and full of happiness the coming year than ever before.—Belle of Tenenssee.

THE CRAVING FOR EXPRESSION

I think we have the most sensible fashions at the present time I ever remember, and I can remember back quite a way. The nicely laundered waist and plain skirt are worn by nearly all women. When we remember a few years ago when the hoop-skirts and monstrous bustles and dresses that took 20 yards of cloth to make and were ruffled from the bottom of the skirt to the top, the skirt yards around at the bottom, we heard the same cry as we do today—"The silly fashions!" You will find very few in a crowd that attract attention by their extreme slit skirt and peek-aboo waist. The neat one-piece dress and waist and skirt, the slender lines of all costumes are for modesty and neatness.

But let the growlers growl and the howlers howl. There will always be fashions, and it is right there should be. Variety is the spice of life.

Woman's love for the beautiful, and the craving for something to express her ideals, find vent in her clothes, and the little spindly geranium in the window. For the soul must be fed as well as the body. They have been kept the "female of the species" so long that they are demanding and praying to have an equal place in the world.—Mrs. G. C.

FARM ECHOES

Pray tell us where you would get your bread and butter if it were not for the farms, and should all the people go flocking to the cities? Talk about hayseeds. I have seen very hayseedy looking people who have always lived in the city. When Rex of the Wabash and H. W. K., of Ohio, succeed in the city, please let us know. I have seen more kicking the farm from Ohio than any other state. Wake up, Ohio, and tell us if there is no one to defend the farm in your state.—Blade Lover, Va.

HER FELLOWMEN

For several years my life has been one of singular self-sacrifice. Far from home and friends, I have devoted every hour practically to service of others, usually from the lowest walks of life. Their idea of gratitude, although well meant, is sometimes rather distorted. For instance, when passing along the street of a certain district one day, I met a young man whose head had been cut—I forebore to ask how. But I bandaged as well as possible the injured head and tried to see him daily for a week until it was healed. I again met my young hero. He asked, "Can I do for signorina something?" I told him that if need of assistance at any time I would let him know. He smiled eagerly, and replied; "Sure! maybe sometime signorina don't like somebody. I kille heem queek." It did not require the scarcely perceptible gesture of his right hand to assure me that he carried the necessary "means." He would as cheerfully and promptly have performed this service as he would the picking up of my handkerchief. You will think that I argued, indignantly against such an act. By no means! I simply assured him that I should not hesitate to call upon him if ever I needed a friend. In time one might persuade him to lay aside many practices because they are not in accordance with American customs, but to change his ideas regarding revenge would certainly be a herculean task. And sometimes I feel keenly the futility of it all. Then comes my motto back to me, "As one loves his fellowman."

I wonder how many can guess my vocation. I am not a member of any missionary organization, and these experiences came in course of preparation for my professional work. Now guess.—A Lady of the "Lamps."

MERRY-GO-ROUND

TRY TO:
Do all the good you can,
In all the ways you can,
To all the people you can,
Just as long as you can.

Object of the M. G. R.: Mental, moral and social improvement.

FROM NEW MEXICO

Six years ago I made my filing and three months later settled with my family, at Mosquero, N. Mexico. At that time we were the only Americans in our township. We had our claim, one team, wagon, a cow and $190 to begin with. We went 12 miles for food supplies and from 3 to 6 for water, but we stayed by the claim. Today we have our patent for 320 acres, 125 in cultivation and 300 3-year-old peach trees. There is a good water well and plenty of stock. I believe this section will soon be celebrated for dairy farming.—W. L., New Mex.

AMONG WILD THINGS

We live on a 160-acre homestead, which is well timbered with long-leaf yellow pine and oak. This is a lake region. All about us for a distance of 10 or 15 miles lakes are scattered, all well stocked with fish. These lakes range from an acre or two in size to several miles in circumference.

There are a few deer to be found, and wild turkeys, and small game such as 'possum and coon. Frequently wildcats do damage among pigs, but they are mostly in thickets along streams. The country is settling up more rapidly and game will be even less plentiful ere long. We sometimes have a few frosts in winter and just enough cool weather to make one feel well. We do not suffer from heat of summer as do many in the northern states; as we always have a good gulf breeze. The one thing that keeps me from fully enjoying this climate is the thought of those less favored, especially the poor classes of city dwellers. I wish we could hear from more homesteaders.—Florida Cracker.

UNCLE SAM'S BOY

I am a rural carrier and have been for a little more than two years. I graduated from the high school in May, 1911, and receive my appointment soon afterward and have been carrying ever since. I do enjoy reading the M. G. R. department, and especially was I interested in the letter written by the "Rough Rider" from Tennessee. Say, Little Girl, you are the kind of a girl I admire. I like to see a girl fond of outdoor life. I wish I was fortunate enough to go horseback riding with you some time. I do love to ride horseback, especially when I can ride with the girls. I don't have a motorcycle yet, but I am going to get one if I stay in the mail service another year. I have been thinking about taking a college course, though I haven't fully decided yet. I have two bronchos that I use on my route, and they certainly do "move about," especially if I crack a whip or fire a gun behind them. I had a nice time breaking one of them. Talk about a "bucking broncho," he was one.—J. A. P., Tennessee.

HIS BEST PAPER

I have been a reader of The Blade for more than a year, and it is my choicest paper. I enjoy reading the letters of the Peace Page; especially those of the M. G. R. This is my first attempt to write to the M. G .R. and hope that this will escape the waste basket.

I have been reared in the "hills of southwest Virginia," and the name is as sacred to me as the name of Rome was sacred to the ancient Romans. The hills of Virginia, to my mind, are unsurpassed in beauty. How many of the M. G. R.'s have heard of the natural tunnel of Scott county? It is just four miles from my home. It is one of the natural wonders of the world. I shall be glad to give a description of it if I am so fortunate to see this in print. I enjoy going out on picnic excursions, and the natural tunnel is the logical picnic ground.

Come again, Lillian of W Va., I think your letter was just fine. Yes; I can agree with you that there is a wide field for us to sow seeds in. As we go about our daily work we should have in mind the great responsibilities that rest upon us as teachers. We have the nation's destiny in our hands; and it is up to us to train the young to meet the nation's demands. We should encourage the boys to have high aspirations and high ideals, such that would cause them to make life a success; and, of course, it is useless for us to say that we encourage the girls to have high aspirations, for this they encourage within themselves. Teaching has been my vocation for two years, and I like it.

I have four sisters and two brothers. I have a sister older than myself who is also a teacher, and one of my younger sisters, and one of my younger brothers are also preparing for teaching. I am preparing to enter college after the holidays. Will be glad to hear from any of the M. G. R.'s, especially those of my profession. Will answer all the letters I receive.—D. R. H., Virginia.

NEEDS OF PURE LITERATURE

What kind of literature do the children read? Are they reading pure and wholesome literature or are they reading that which pretends to be moral and uplifting, but which is otherwise, and all the trash sent out daily through the mail? Fathers and mothers, do you know what your children are reading and did you ever stop to think that the books and papers they read are going to have a great deal of influence on their life and character? The children of today are going to be the men and women of the near future and the things that influence them now will show then. What kind of a nation we have in the future depends on the children of today. If their minds are filled with trash and all sorts of nonsense what can we expect of them? Give your children books and papers that tend to the uplifting of the character and soul.

A vast amount of the literature—much of it is trash, not literature—found in the homes of the American people is decidedly injurious. It is demoralizing and should find its way to the furnace rather than to the hands of the children. A great many of the newspapers and especially the thousands of copies of novels sent out every year should never have left the hand of the writer.

If we should trace the influence of some of this trash we would find some of the people led off into wickedness and crime in the prisons, reformatories, etc., and others who have turned out to be criminals of all sorts are in almost every town and city. Often the evil literature read in youth has sealed the destiny of many a person and has sent many a soul to destruction.

Fathers and mothers, for the sake of your children and of all humanity, keep this trash out of your homes and out of the reach of your children. At all times keep pure literature before them and encourage them to read it and to shun all that is demoralizing to the character, life and soul. All religious and church periodicals should advertise only good literature. The preacher, Sunday school teacher, the school teacher and parents should warn the youth against the evils produced by impure reading. Exhort the children to read the Bible, the best book on earth.

Brothers and sisters, let us do all in our power, God helping us, to suppress bad reading matter.—U. M., Oxford, Iowa.

Our Correspondents

S. E. D., of Nebraska, your letter did me good. I love to see children want to help their parents. I am the mother of one daughter and three sons. I loved my parents. My dear old mother has been dead for very near nine years, and I still miss her dear face and her kind words.—M. E. M., Neb.

E. G., Brown's Cross Roads, used to spin and weave till late into the night. She still has linen and wool of her own weaving. She likes the old time letters and the old time people.

If Florida Old Timer will kindly send his address the missing paper will be forwarded.—M. H.

I wrote to you once about imitation butter. I have made another discovery. It makes it spread like real creamery butter and the taste is perfect. For three pounds of the main article use only a little over one-half pound of suet and the rest the same as the recipe. Dear friends, if you didn't have good luck the first time, try this way and I know you will not ask for anything better.

Please send directions for making rose beads.—M. S., Iowa.

The Poet's Corner is always a pleasure and the familiar poems call up pleasant recollections while the ones that are new read with equal interest. A "Willow Pattern Plate" graces our plate rail since reading the romantic poem published in The Blade.—H. A. R., Indiana.

"I believe the farmer sleeps too much, and sits around in country stores and gossips, when he should be home helping care for the babies, or sawing up a little wood for a rainy day."—Doad, Pa.

How about this, men? Speak up and defend yourselves.—M. H.

Mrs. Polly Fritzler, Delta, Iowa, in writing to thank you all for her cheering cards and letters, 108 in all, says that she went from Ashtabula Co., O. to Iowa with her husband over seventy years ago. She was twenty years old. She is the mother of seven sons and three daughters, but the daughter, who took care of her, died two years ago.

J. G. C., W. Va., has a candle mold that was brought to this country in 1670. That is a relic 244 years old.

B. V. of Arkansas writes of an oven 133 years old in which his ancestors baked food for wounded soldiers that fell at the battle of Cowpens. B. V. has also a wash kettle 100 years old.

G. E. S., N. Y., wishes How Ruby Played, a prose selection too long for the page. Please send here.

Sunday school songs and the more familiar hymns will not be printed in the Corner, as they are accessible elsewhere. M. H.

I am 17 years old. I have been keeping house for my father, two sisters and three brothers for three years. Will the readers of the page send me some view. I would like to have the picture of each state house in the union. I will answer all cards. —Adah Mildred Helms, Salem, Ind., R. R. No. 2.

Myrtle Chandler, Fountain City, Tenn., has taught school for five years. She will exchange scenic cards.

ADDRESSES WANTED

Mrs. E., Calif.; M. M. J., Bethards, Ohio; Orlie H. Blair, Carrie Marsh, Tenn.

POET'S CORNER

A RIDDLE

By C. H. Strawn, in Christian Standard.

What mated we are single, divided we are plural,
And always are either urban, suburban or we're rural;
Though polished or bright, there is a tradition
That we always have held a lowly position.
Though enameled or patent we are apt to be tacky
Or perhaps "pegged out," with a lady or a lackey;
Though stiff in the back, we have to keep going
In traffic or travel, in plowing or sowing.
With the small and the great we are often tipped;
Yet sometimes, alas, up the back we are ripped;
Whatever our age, we must be a foot long,
And though sometimes noisy, we can sing you no song.
Though made with long tongues, we never can talk,
But though made without legs, we frequently walk;
With soles and with eyes, "blind as a bat,"
We've often been used to kick at a cat.
I'm now through with my rhyming, my riddle to tell,
And it's easy to solve, if you study it well.
If in its solution you utterly fail,
Ask at the shoe store, "What's here for sale?"

HOLY CITY

Last night I lay a sleeping, there came a dream so fair.
I stood in old Jerusalem, beside the temple there;
I heard the children singing and ever as they sing,
Me thought the voice of angels in heav'n in answer ring.
Jerusalem Jerusalem!
Lift up your gates and sing,
Hosanna in the highest,
Hosanna to your King.

And then methought my dream was changed, the streets no longer ring,
Hush'd were the glad hosannas the little children sing.
The sun grew dark with mystery, the morn was cold and chill,
As the shadows of a cross arose upon a lonely hill.
Jerusalem! Jerusalem!
Hark how the angels sing.
Hosanna in the highest,
Hosanna to your King.

And once again the scene was changed, New earth there seemed to be!
I saw the Holy City beside the tideless sea;
The light of God were on its streets. The gates were open wide.
And all who would might enter and no one was denied.
No need of moon or stars by night, nor sun to shine by day,
It was the new Jerusalem, that would not pass away.
Jerusalem! Jerusalem!
Sing for the night is o'er,
Hosanna in nthe highest,
Hosanna forevermore.
Hosanna in the highest,
Hosanna forevermore.

BRAVE LOVE

He'd nothing but his violin,
I'd nothing but my song,
But we were wed when skies were blue
And when we rested by the hedge
The robins came and told
How they had dared to woo and win
When early spring was cold.
We sometimes supped on strawberries,
Or slept among the hay,
But oft the farmers' wives at eve
Came out to hear us play
The rare old tunes—the dear old tunes—
We could not starve for long
While my man had his violin
And I my sweet love song.
The world has aye gone well with us,
Old man, since we were one.
Our homeless wanderings down the lanes
It long ago was done.
But those who wait for gold or gear,
For houses and for kine.
Till youth's sweet spring grows brown and sere,
And love and beauty pine.
Will never know the joy of hearts
That met without a fear,
When you had but your violin
And I a song, my dear.

GRANDFATHER'S CLOCK

My grandfather's clock was too tall for the shelf.
So it stood ninety years on the floor;
It was taller by half than the old man himself,
Though it weighed not a penny-weight more.
It was bought on the morn of the day that he was born;
And was always his treasure and pride;
But it stopped short—never to go again,
When the old man died.

Chorus.

Ninety years without slumbering,
Tick, tock, tick, tock,
His life seconds numbering,
Tick, tock, tick, tock,
It stopped short, never to go again,
When the old man died.

In watching its pendulum swing to and fro
Many hours had he spent while a boy;
And in childhood and manhood the clock seemed to know
And to share both his grief and his joy;
For it struck twenty-four as he entered by the door,
With a blooming and beautiful bride;
me in vain
But it stopped short, never to go again,
When the old man died.

My grandfather said that of those he could hire,
Not a servant so faithful he found;
For it wasted no time and had but one desire,
At the close of each week to be wound.
And it kept in its place—not a frown upon its face,
And its hands never hung by its side,
But it stopped short, never to go again.
When the old man died.

It rang an alarm in the dead of the night,
An alarm that for years had been dumb;
And we knew that his spirit was plan-
Still the clock kept the time, with a soft and muffled chime,
As we silently stood by his side;
But it stopped short, never to go again.

WHEN GRANDPA PRAYS

By Herietta L. Munson, in The Christian Advocate.

Closed on his lap reclines the Holy Book—
A moment pauses he with upturned look,
As if to let the "ingrafted Word's" full speech
Unto the spirit's inmost fibre reach.
And then a glance of tenderest love he sheds
Upon us all. He bows his beauteous head's
Fine curve of sea-shell pink, as soft and bare
As yonder baby's who sits wondering there.
His gold-crowned staff becomes an altar rare—
The cushioned chair a temple, crammed with prayer.
He thanks the Lord for guidance o'er the road:
That never overweighted was the load
Though storms and failures would betimes forth break,
Peace from the soul they had no power to take.
From sable clouds the sun was shining through;
Pierced shadows ever flashed a brighter view.
He thanks the Lord for those who safely wait
In a near land beside an open gate;
That hopes dead here, live in the Father's home,
To which the gathered treasures all have come.
Fervent he grows. With sweet and steady voice,
Asks that our hearts may evermore rejoice;
That those in need may come for daily dole;
That broader giving may enlarge the soul;
Into our living Lord that each may grow,
And his companionship may richly know.
He carries us with loving, earnest word,
And lays us all upon the heart of God;
For "heaven comes down" on eager, hastening feet,
And "glory" unaccustomed "crowns the mercy seat,"
When grandpa prays.

BOYS AND GIRLS

OUR MOTTO:
All that we do
We do with our might,
Things done by halves
Are never done right.

The Twin Sisters.

We are twin sisters and wonder if there are any girls and boys who have the same date, April 19, as their birthday. If so we would like them to send us a card. We are 18 and live in southeastern Ohio near the Muskingum. The old homestead of West Branch, Wolf Creek, where we were born, has quite an historical interest. On it stood the second frame house in Ohio and the first flour mill. The place was visited by Indians after the massacre at Big Bottom. The people had been warned by a survivor of the massacre, who had traveled in his stocking feet in the snow from Big Bottom to Wolf Creek, a distance of 10 miles. By a little strategy the settlers made the Indians believe there were a large number of people at the stockade and the Indians left without disturbing them.

Waterford Grange Hall now stands on the old mill lot. An interesting account of the Big Bottom massacre is given in James Ball Naylor's book, "In the Days of St. Clair."

We have a pet colt that we trained to ride and drive. His name is Mac. Our hobbies are horseback riding, driving, music and reading good books.—Lowena and Roxana Malster, Beckett, Ohio.

Let us have more descriptive letters. It is interesting and helpful to the young people to read such letters.—M. H.

In Canada.

I live in Saskatchewan, Canada. This country is a rolling prairie with not a tree to be seen. The country is adapted to grain growing, wheat and flax being the principal crops. The chance for an education isn't very good up here. There are only two schools in a section and about one out of 36 sections have schools built upon them. The schools teach up to the ninth grade, so as I am in high school I haven't gone any since I have been living up in this country. My former home was in Grand Rapids, Michigan.

Montana Cowboy, I sympathize with you. We are living on a homestead, too, up in this cold country.

Will someone please send me "Curfew Shall Not Ring Tonight?" I would like to hear from all the Blade boys and girls and I will answer all cards and letters sent me.—Lillian F. Strong, D'Arcy, Saskatchewan, Canada.

SHORT AND SWEET.

Anna Telrick, Worthington, W. Va., wishes to exchange poems to speak at school.

George Ballinger, New Market, Tenn., would enjoy the book "Arabian Nights," if any has it to spare.

Helen Lacer, Boonville, Ind., is 15 and graduates in the spring. She thinks "every boy and girl should grasp this opportunity, for it comes but once."

Docta A. Tarter, Fairbush, Ky., is 12 and a little housekeeper. She would like a letter from Beulah Beagle.

Fannie McAnus, Afton, Tenn., is 15 and loves to work.

Crystal Mathers, Tama, Iowa, lives 3 miles from an Indian Reservation. She says, "It is an everyday sight to see Indian women carrying their pappooses on their backs."

Riker Sleeth, Barracksville, W. Va., lives near a coal mine which employs 500 men.

I live on Bald Mountain, N. C., the mountain has flowing from it two large springs; one flows into Tennessee, the other into North Carolina. As all my brothers and sisters are married and gone, I get pretty lonesome. Would enjoy cards.—Betty McCurry.

George Edwin Dunbar, Marysville, O., wants to tell the lady whose birthday was on ground-hog day, that he was then two years old.

Ruth Makoney, Oxford, Iowa, is a lover of dolls and thinks she will be a dressmaker when she grows up.

Lucille Rose and Mary Burns send greetings from Fredonia, Pa.

I am a girl of 16. I appreciated M. E. T.'s letter, and think, as she does, that we ought to be as kind to our dear parents as possible, for we do not know how long we shall have them.—I. M. B., Tenn.

Arressa Talcott, 10, Richford, N. Y., is aunt to three children.

Emmeline Spangler, LaFollette, Tenn., R. No. 3, 16 years, lives in the country; would like to correspond with boys and girls of the Peace Page.

We are two little girls, aged 7 and 8 years old. We go to school every day that we can. We live with our grandpa and grandma. Our hobbies are playing in the play house when we are not at school. We like our school teacher. We have two playmates at school. They are about the same age of us and as for our pets we have a little kitty. Its name is Patter.—Lena and Hazel, Randleman, N. C. R. F. D. route 1.

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2. Charlotte, N. C.—"I was in bad health for two years, with pains in both sides and was very nervous. I had a growth which the doctor said was a tumor, and I never would get well unless I had an operation. A friend advised me to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and I gladly say that I am now enjoying fine health."—Mrs. Rosa Sims, 16 Winona St., Charlotte, N. C.

3. Hanover, Pa.—"The doctor advised a severe operation, but my husband got me Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and I experienced great relief in a short time. Now I feel like a new person and can do a hard day's work and not mind it."—Mrs. Ada Wilt, 196 Stock St., Hanover, Pa.

4. Decatur, Ill.—"I was sick in bed and three of the best physicians said I would have to be taken to the hospital for an operation as I had something growing in my left side. I refused to submit to the operation and took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound—and it worked a miracle in my case, and I tell other women what it has done for me."—Mrs. Laura A. Griswold, 2300 Blk. East William Street, Decatur, Ill.

5. Cleveland, Ohio.—"I was very irregular and for several years my side pained me so that I expected to have to undergo an operation. Doctors said they knew of nothing that would help me. I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and I became regular and free from pain. I am thankful for such a good medicine and will always give it the highest praise."—Mrs. C. H. Griffith, 7305 Madison Av., Cleveland, O.

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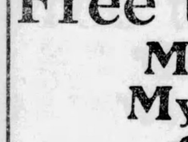

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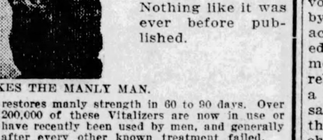

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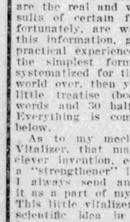

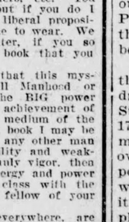

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Do you know, my friend, that this mysterious energy which we call Manhood or Manly Strength represents the BIG power which is behind every worthy achievement of our day? And if through the medium of the printed words in my little free book I may be the means of changing you or any other man from a state of physical debility and weakness into one full of vital, manly vigor, then I give you a foundation of energy and power which puts you in the same class with the biggest, strongest, most vital fellow of your acquaintance.

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Rules—1. Your real name and post-office address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2. Ask only one question, that is, there may be several questions on the same subject, but no different subject. 3. The Bureau will not give the address of any person or firm, nor answer as to the reliability of any person or of any firm, nor tell where you can buy anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4. We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest to a majority of our readers. 5. We will not answer any questions involving dogma or doctrine, or of Biblical interpretation; no prices of old coins or stamps; no arithmetical or grammatical questions. 6. Do not ask for replies by mail. If the question is of general interest we will reply in print.

GEORGE W. GOETHALS

Please give a sketch of the life of George W. Goethals.—G. W. H., Bluntville, Tenn.

Colonel George Washington Goethals was born in Brooklyn, June 29, 1858; was a student of the College of the City of New York from 1873 to 1876; graduated from the United States military academy in 1880; was appointed second lieutenant of engineers, June 12, 1880; first lieutenant, June 15, 1882, captain December 14, 1891; lieutenant-colonel, chief engineer of volunteers, May 9, 1898; honorably discharged from the volunteer service, December 31, 1898. He was appointed major in the engineers corps, February 7, 1900; graduated from the Army War College in 1905; was made lieutenant-colonel of engineers, March 2, 1907, and colonel December 3, 1909. Colonel Goethals was an instructor in civil and military engineering in the United States Military Academy for several years until 1888; was in charge of the Mussel Shoals Canal construction in the Tennessee river; chief of engineers during the Spanish American war; member of the board of fortifications; chief engineer of the Panama Canal since 1907, and was recently appointed governor of the same.

HISTORY OF BUTTER

Will you please give some information about butter?—C. N. B., Chehalis, Wash.

Butter has been in use from early historic days. It is first mentioned in the Bible in Genesis, 18th chapter, 8th verse. It was used as food and medcine, as an ointment, and for burning in lamps. The Greeks probably learned it from the Scythians or Thracians, and the Romans from the Germans. It was made from the milk of sheep and goats, and later of cows the method of making being to churn it in skin bags or pouches. Formerly butter was prepared by direct churning of the milk, but this was both laborious and wasteful of butter fat. To reduce labor and loss of the system of setting the milk and skimming off the cream was evolved.

We are unable to tell you where the process of making butter from milk was discovered.

WILLIAM BRADFORD

Kindly give a sketch of the life of William Bradford, the colonial governor.—L. G. B., Bloomington, Ill.

William Bradford, the American colonial governor and author, was born at Austerfield, Yorkshire, England, in 1590, and died at Plymouth, May 9, 1657. He was one of the signers of the compact on the Mayflower; and in 1621 on the death of the first governor, John Carver, was elected to the same office, which he continued to fill, with the exception of a brief period when he declined re-election, until his death. His administraton was efficient and successful especially in dealing with the Indians. One of his first acts was to adopt measures to confirm the league with the Indian sachem Massasoit. In the beginning of 1622, when the colony was subjected to a distressing famine, a threatening message was received from the sachem of Narragansett in the form of a bundle of letters bound with the skin of a serpent. The governor sent back the skin filled with powder and ball. This reply finished the correspondence. The Narragansetts were so terrified that they sent back the skin without examining its contents. In return for his kindness and attenton to Massasoit in a dangerous illness, the sachem disclosed to the colony a conspiracy among the Indians and it was suppressed. His "Diary of Occurrences," covering the first year of the colony was published in 1622. He left a number of religious compositions in verse and historical prose writings of great value the most important being his "History of the Plymouth Plantation," from 1602 to 1647. By his first wife he had one son and by his second two sons and one daughter. His first son died without children, while his second son William had 15 and Joseph, seven.

THE ALEXANDRIAN LIBRARY

I would like some information on the Alexandrian library.—L. P., Mederville, Iowa.

The Alexandrian library was a remarkable collection of books, the largest of the ancient world. It was founded by the first Ptolemy and fostered by his son. It grew quickly, and already in the time of the first Ptolemy, Demetrius Phalereus had 50,000 volumes or rolls under his care. During its most flourishing period it is said to have contained over 490,000 volumes, and by another authority, including all duplicates, as many as 700,000 volumes. The greater part of this library, which embraced the collected literature of Rome, Greece, India and Egypt, was contained in the famous museum in the quarter of Alexandria called the Brucheion. When Julius Caesar besieged Alexandria this part of the library was destroyed by fire; but it was afterward replaced by the collection of Pergamos which was presented to Cleopatra by Mark Antony. The other part of the library was kept in the Serapeum, the temple of Jupiter Serapis, where it remained until the time of Theodosius the Great. The emperor permitted all the heathen temples in the Roman empire to be destroyed and this magnificent temple was not spared. In 391 A. D. this temple was destroyed with the greater part of the books by a mob of fanatic Christians. It was at this time that the destruction of the library was begun and not at the taking of Alexandria by the Arabs under the Caliph Omar, in 641. There are strong reasons for believing that no library then existed there.

SAINT PATRICK

Please give a sketch of the life of St. Patrick.—H. B., Mullinville, Kan.

Scotland, England, France and Wales have each claimed to be the birthplace of St. Patrick. He came of a patrician family and was born about the year 372. When only 16 years old he was carried off by pirates, who sold him into slavery in Ireland. He remained in Ireland seven years, escaped from captivity, and after many adventures on the continent, he was successively ordained deacon, priest and bishop. Once more he returned to Ireland to preach the gospel to its heathen inhabitants. The greatest of St. Patrick's miracles was that of driving the venomous reptiles out of Ireland and rendering the Irish soil forever after so obnoxious to the serpent race that they instantaneously die on touching it. Colgan seriously relates that St. Patrick accomplished this feat by beating a drum which he struck with such fervor that he knocked a hole in it, thereby endangering the success of the miracle. But an angel appearing, mended the drum and the patched instrument was long exhibited as a holy relic. In the Gaelic mountains there is a lake called Lough Dilveen, and it is said that St. Patrick, when banishing the snakes and toads from Ireland, chained a monster serpent, telling him to remain there until Monday. The serpent every Monday morning calls out in Irish: "It is a long Monday, Patrick." This is firmly believed by the lower orders who live in the neighborhood of the lough.

St. Patrick is said to have died on the 17th of March, 493, in the one hundred and twenty-first year of his age. St. Patrick's day is celebrated on the 17th of March. The shamrock is almost universally worn in the hat all over Ireland on St. Patrick's day. The popular notion is that when St. Patrick was preaching the doctrine of the Trinity to the pagan Irish, he used the plant bearing three leaves upon one stem as a symbol or illustration of the great mystery.

MARY STUART

Will you please give a biography of Mary Stuart, queen of Scotland.—T. V., Lovilton, Pa.

Mary Stuart, queen of Scotland, was born at Linlithgow Palace, December 8, 1542; died February 8, 1587, at Fotheringay Castle. She was proclaimed queen December 14, 1542, and was crowned September 9, 1543, at Stirling Castle. Negotiations for her hand by the future Edward VI. of England came to nothing. In 1548, having been betrothed to the French Dauphin, she was sent to Paris, where ten years later, she married the Dauphin, who died in 1560 soon after coming to the throne. Mary returned to Scotland, where her French Catholic training and the Scottish Reformation made her position a hard one. She yielded to the force of circumstances and surrounded herself with Protestant advisors. A match between the Scottish queen and Don Carlos of Spain was all but arranged, when Mary met Lord Darnley, her cousin, whom she married, July 29, 1565. She had hoped to win by this marriage the English Catholics, with whom Darnley had great influence, and to unite all Catholic claims to the English throne, Darnley being next in succession to Mary; but her husband's weak ambition made him a tool of the Protestant plot against Rizzio, an Italian favorite of the queen, who was killed March 9, 1566. Three months later Mary gave birth to a son (later James I. of England). She was temporarily reconciled to Darnley, but on February 10, 1567, Darnley's house was blown up and he was killed. The murder was laid to the earl of Bothwell, whom Mary married May 15, 1567. This act turned all the nobles against her, and she was forced to abdicate the crown, July 15, 1567. She was imprisoned in Loch Leven Castle; escaped in May, 1568; was unsuccessful in her attempt to raise an army, crossed into England, entrusting herself to Elizabeth, and was almost immediately imprisoned. Elizabeth wished to put Mary out of the way, seeing in her a dangerous rival for the English crown, but fear of France and Spain held her back until 1585, while Mary was imprisoned at Tutbury and entrapped into the Babington conspiracy against Elizabeth. Although her complicity was not clearly proved she was beheaded.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE STATES

Please give the names of the states of the Union where women possess equal suffrage rights with men.—E. N. W., Marshall, N. C.

In the United States women possess equal suffrage rights with men at all elections in Wyoming, established in 1869; in Colorado, in 1893; in Utah, in 1896; in Idaho, in 1896; in Washington, in 1910; in California, in 1911, and in Arizona, Kansas and Oregon in 1912. During 1913 the territorial legislature of Alaska granted full suffrage to women, and the state legislature of Illinois extended all the franchise rights within its power to bestow, namely, for all offices not created by the state constitution. This includes presidential electors, certain county and state offices and all municipal offices except justices of the peace.

ALASKAN HISTORY

Will you kindly give general information about Alaska?—E. M. N., Potterbrook, Pa.

When Secretary Seward bought Alaska from Russia, he added to the United States a territory of much larger area than the states of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, Wisconsin and Missouri together, and nearly nine times larger than England and Wales. The territory stretches out so far to the westward that Sitka is only half way from New York city to the most western Alaskan island. Many of the details of the formation of Alaska read like quotations from fairy tales. It has a volcano 8,000 feet high. The Yukon river is at some points 15 to 20 miles wide, its entire length is 2,000 miles, and it empties with such volume into the sea that the ocean is said to be fresh water for 10 miles out. The temperature does at times fall as low as 58 degrees below zero, but as a rule it is mild, on account of a sort of gulf stream, known as the Japanese current. It was Peter the Great who set on foot the expedition which finally discovered Alaska. It was in 1725 that the explorers set out to cross Siberia toward the east, and one of their leaders was Behring, a Dane, who had long been in the Russian service. He did not land in Alaska until 17 years later, and died on one of the islands off the shore, which bears his name and where his body now lies. Spain, England and France also sent out exploring expeditions and Russia established a trading company, which sold the furs of the region. But in 1867 Secretary Seward effected a purchase of Alaska for the United States, which paid Russia $7,200,000. There are also mines of coal, lead, copper, silver and gold and a vast growth of fine spruce and cedar, which will some day prove of great value to the people of the United States. Secretary Seward acted wisely when he negotiated for the purchase from Russia. The first glance at the capital of Alaska shows that it has been the seat of another government than our own. The official buildings constructed by the Russians are all far more imposing than anything our western towns of the north can boast. The castle is finely situated, and with the custom house, barracks and Greek church, form an exceedingly picturesque group—very striking and pleasing after the towns of clapboards, shaped like tents, one passes on the way. The Chinooks are indeed a wonderful looking tribe of Indians to those who know the red men on the plains. They all wear good coats and pantaloons and strong boots. They earn plenty of money to buy store clothes, and the women are gay in red and yellow handkerchiefs as headgear, while their sacques are made of bright-colored cloth and ornamented with dozens of pearl buttons sewed on in patterns. One was decorated with the outline of a bear, which was probably the crest of her family. The woman here is of much importance in heredity, as a man belongs to the family of his mother, be it beaver, fish or otter, and they are very careful about their totems. The next chief is always the oldest son of the present man's oldest sister. The Indians are fat, having always plenty to eat; they look strong and healthy, but there is a great deal of sickness among them, and many die of consumption and other diseases of civilization. Spain did many handsome things for her colonies but England was economical in that way, and we follow her example. The gold mines are taking a population to Alaska before whom the Indians will rapidly disappear. The harbor and situation of Sitka are charming. The first is almost land locked by more than 20 small islands. The last is a high, rolling plain, encircled with foothills that disclose through their openings four groups of snow-capped Alps, with every form of jagged and sharp-toothed outline, beautiful beyond description. The wooden houses of the Indians are but one large room, with the fire burning in the middle, and directly over it an opening for the smoke to go through. There are glass windows and a high gallery around the four sides of the room, upon which are the beds, and where the women sit when they are not cooking. Above the fire is an open wood framework upon which is hung the fish to dry and smoke for the winter's supply.

MISCELLANEOUS

J. G. R., Rye, Ky.—There is no Republican congressman from Arkansas.

C. H., Junior, W. Va.—We are unable to find any statistics concerning land owned by Lafayette in Florida.

J. C., Orient, Ohio.—The Bureau is unable to give you a biography of Louis Wetzel.

F. V., Kiowa, Kan.—S. L. Atherton, Summertown, Tenn., and R. M. Harner, Paxtonville, Penn., have copies of the Nasby Letters for sale.

M. E., Rock Falls, Ill.—A person who wishes to become a naturalized citizen of the United States and who has been honorably discharged from the army need prove but one year's residence and is not required to file a declaration of intention, or first papers. Full information on this subject can be secured at the office of your county clerk of courts.

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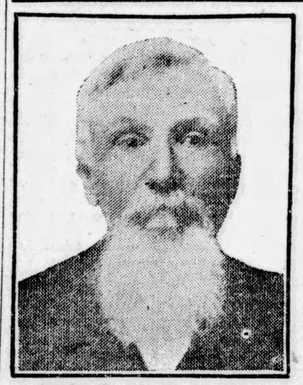
$1.00 Package Free. Write Today

Death of Oldest Rural Mail Carrier



CORYDON P. BARTRAM

Corydon P. Bartram, the oldest rural mail carrier in the country, died in Oregon, Mo., February 9, of this year. In 1903, at the age of 76 years, he was appointed rural mail carrier for route 1, out of Maitland, and held the position for seven years, never losing but six days during all that time, and traveled 61,000 miles, through heat and cold, through dust and snow and mud, and during all those years of service, he was able to handle the mail without the use of glasses. There were 91 families on his route that represented a population of 455. He handled during his services as rural mail carrier, 420,000 pieces of mail matter.

At the time of his service he was the oldest in point of years, of the entire 40,000 rural carriers, being 83 years of age at the time of his resignation. As in this duty, so in all others, he was ever faithful and trustful.

Mr. Bartram was a soldier of the Third Ohio Cavalry, serving four years in the civil war. He fought at Stone River, Chickamauga, and Nashville, and went with Sherman to the sea.

For Excessive

URIC ACID

TAKE FF

Each Tablet Contains Carbonate Lithia, Cascarin, Oil Juniper, Ext. Corn Silk, Ext. Pichi, Ext. Buchu and Ext. Uva Ursi.

To every reader of The Weekly Blade who gets up mornings nervous, tired and miserable; who has backache, headache, poor appetite, limb weariness and lack of energy; whose bladder is weak, sore and inflamed, urine scalds, is hard to pass, full of sediment, too frequent and perhaps gets you up nights; whose joints, muscles and cords are swollen, painful and stiff.

There should be comfort in the fact that the Fidelity Formula Company, Dept. 48 AA, Middletown, Conn., (a well established and responsible concern), are distributing a remedy of splendid quality called FF and whose ingredients are so wholesome and harmless they are not afraid to make them public.

If you will cut out this notice and send to above company together with your address, a most troublesome symptoms and 15c toward introductory expenses they will ship you by return parcel post without further cost or obligation one regular

75 Cent Case for Proof

containing 45 tablets or 15 days treatment for all ordinary cases.

So confident are they of the smooth, steady and natural action of FF that after using it all if you are not clearly convinced it is getting down to the cause of the trouble and bringing more solid comfort and genuine benefit than anything you have ever used they will return the 15c without any argument. This offer is limited to those who have never tried FF and only one case to a family. All dealings confidential. Send now while you have the opportunity.

Education in Germany

London Everyman.

EDUCATION in Germany takes no direct interest in the formation of character. In its higher branches it does not get beyond a crushing grind to turn out a properly informed product to meet state requirements. The results are bad, but it says much for the inherent soundness of the German constitution that they are not worse. How sound that constitution is may be seen when it gets the chance to develop in Britain or America. It is a mistake to look on the German as a flabby individual who will take on any national complexion. He does not assimilate. He develops and makes good. But he sticks to the land of his adoption because it has given him freedom to be himself. The average German in the Fatherland is unconscious of his servitude, however. It does not occur to him to doubt that to learn and to obey are the chief aims of life. Hence he certainly does know a great deal about literature, art, music and all the "ologies" and "isms" of the dictionary, but with it all he has nothing of that culture which is the brightest feature of our own educational system. His learning is carefully stowed away in compartments when he wants to display it he unpacks it like a peddler's bag. It has not become a part of himself, modified or ripened his character; there is nothing suave or gracious about it.

Your Rupture can be cured

My Rupture Lock will cure it—cure it *scientifically and naturally*. It will hold your rupture with a direct, steady, soothing pressure, so that Nature will be enabled to effect a speedy, lasting cure while you go about your regular work.

TRY MY Rupture Lock 30 days free

A. H. Schuiling, Founder

Try it, no matter how many trusses, appliances or treatments you have tried. It is scientific, it does away with *painful* pressures, with impractical massaging pads. It will make you a new man or woman from the day you get it, just as it has done this very thing for thousands of others, many of whom were completely discouraged. Don't wait, but right now, get a pen or pencil and

Write me for free book and free trial blank

My book, "How to Cure Rupture," will set you right on rupture. Gives the straight, honest facts, and tells just what my Lock will do for you. With the book, will come information sheet for ordering your Schuiling Lock on free trial. *Write me today.*

SCHUILING RUPTURE INSTITUTE
136 W. Market St., Indianapolis, Ind.

THE WEEK IN CONGRESS

Monday, February 16.

SENATE—Senate was in session only eight minutes, adjourning out of respect to the memory of the late Senator Bacon, of Georgia.

HOUSE—Hearings before the interstate commerce committee on the proposed interstate trade commission bill were concluded, and a subcommittee was named to frame a bill. The army appropriation bill, carrying $94,214,173, was reported. Louis D. Brandies indorsed President Wilson's trust policy before the judiciary committee. Representative Esch, of Wisconsin., reintroduced the Harrison bill for publicity of security issues of interstate corporations. Republican filibuster to advance bill to pension widows and orphans of Spanish war veterans prevented consideration of Indian appropriation bill.

Tuesday, February 17.

SENATE—Met at 12:45 and held funeral services for the late senator Bacon, of Georgia. Adjourned at 1:31 as a mark of respect to the memory of Senator Bacon.

HOUSE—The house met at 11 a. m. and recessed to attend the funeral services for Senator Bacon, in the senate chamber. Debate was continued throughout the day on the Indian appropriation bill. The naval appropriation bill was taken up by the naval committee, and a tentative bill was reported for the pay of the six proposed vice admirals. Independent tobacco manufacturers urged the judiciary committee not to amend the Sherman law. Secretary Lane urged a leasing system for Alaskan coal lands. Representative Moss urged action on rural credits legislation before the banking committee.

Wednesday, February 18.

SENATE—Senator Bristow precipitated a sharp debate on canal tolls by severely criticizing the President's policy on that question. Senator McCumber failed to fix a time for consideration of a bill providing for federal inspection of grain. The nomination of Otto Praeger, to be postmaster at Washington was sent to the senate. The President named Michael M. Doyle, Milton Strasburger and Robert H. Terrell to be judges of the district municipal court. A large number of nominations were confirmed in executive session. Foreign relations committee delayed selecting a chairman in succession to Senator Bacon until the return of Senator Stone, the ranking Democrat. House bill for a $500,000 appropriation for the campaign against hog cholera was agreed to, and bill sent to the President. Senator Bristow introduced a bill to provide for deposit of postal savings in banks other than members of the federal reserve system. Postoffice appropriation bill reported.

HOUSE—The day was spent in consideration of the Alaskan railroad bill, which was passed late in the afternoon by a vote of 230 to 87. The pensions committee reported a bill to give a pensionable status to widows and minor children of Spanish war soldiers. Mrs. Christine Frederick, of Philadelphia, urged legislative permission for manufacturers to protect prices of their standard goods. Baltimore fish dealers asked the interstate commerce commission to prohibit use of fish by fertilizer manufacturers.

Thursday, February 19.

SENATE—Executive session to consider renewal of eight pending arbitration treaties. Senators went to the White House to confer with President Wilson on the Panama tolls repeal. Majority Leader Kern annouced that Senator Stone would be chosen chairman of the foreign relations committee, succeeding the late Senator Bacon. Motions to force the Alaska coal leasing bills out of committee went over to Saturday.

HOUSE—Interstate commerce commission advocated a bill to regulate railroad security issues. Conferees began work on the Alaska bill with the prospect of insisting for the senate's $35,000,000 bond issue provision. Ten million urgent deficiency bill reported. Debate resumed on the Indian bill. Dr. John Lee Coulter advocated direct state loans to farmers before the rural credits committee. Final vote on Indian appropriation bill went over until Friday.

Friday, February 20.

SENATE—Arbitration treaties again discussed in executive session. Administration bill introduced to raise the Argentine legation to an embassy. Disagreed to the house amendments to the Alaska bill and sent it to conference with Senators Pittman, Chamberlain and Jones as managers.

HOUSE—American Bankers' Association urged modification of the interlocking directorates bill. Labor committee arranged hearings next week on the Palmer bill to bar child labor products from interstate commerce. Territories committee asked to authorize a $2,000,000 private railroad in Hawaii. Dr. John Coulter continued testimony on rural credits before the banking committee.

Saturday, February 21.

SENATE—Senator Oliver offered amendments to the trade commission bill to exempt certain small corporations. Conferences on the Alaska railroad bill postponed to Monday. Telegrams on the killing of William S. Benton at Juarez, read at the request of Senator Fall.

HOUSE — Urgent deficiency bill taken up. Trust bill hearings were continued.

STOPPED HIS DRINKING

This Wife and Mother Saved Her Husband Over Ten Years Ago

SHE WILL GLADLY TELL YOU HOW

FREE

Write to Her Today. Send No Money. She Has Nothing To Sell

For over 20 years Jas. Anderson of Hillburn, N. Y., was a confirmed drunkard. His case was about as bad as it could be, but a little over ten years ago his devoted wife, after years of trying, finally succeeded in stopping his drinking entirely.

Write to this woman if you have a relative or friend who drinks

Not only did she save Mr. Anderson but she stopped the drinking of her brother and several of her neighbors as well. All this she accomplished with a simple home remedy which any one can get and use. And she now desires to tell every man and woman who has a relative or friend who drinks, just what it is.

It can be given secretly if desired and every reader of this notice who is interested in curing a dear one of drinking should write to Mrs. Anderson at once. Her reply will come by return mail in a sealed envelope. She does this gladly, in hopes that others will be benefited as she was. One thing she asks however, and that is that you do not send money for she has nothing to sell. Her complete address is 66 Hill Ave., Hillburn, N. Y.

NOTE—This offer should be accepted at once by all who have dear ones who drink. In fact, every one who has to contend in any way with drunkenness should know about it. Therefore, if you do not write Mrs. Anderson yourself CUT THIS NOTICE OUT and mail it to a friend who could use her advice. And even though you do answer it, MAIL IT TO SOMEONE ELSE who you think would like to know what Mrs. Anderson used. In other words, let this notice reach as many as possible for Mrs. Anderson will reply to every letter, no matter how many she receives.

Pets That Reason

The Youth's Companion.

Few subjects have been so painstakingly investigated or so widely discussed as the mental processes of the higher animals. Whether they reason or not, a great many careful observers are convinced that they do; and every reference to the question in "The Companion" brings interesting letters from all over the country.

Mr. W. L. Mott of Bolivar, Missouri, has written to tell us of an extremely intelligent Newfoundland dog of which he was the owner. In the presence of Mr. Mott and his brother-in-law, this dog chased a gray squirrel into a hollow wooden pump log lying on the bank of a creek. For a time he barked and worried the end of the tube without any satisfactory result.

He then desisted from chewing the log, sat down in front of it, and observed it attentively. Suddenly he sprang to his feet, seized the end of the pump log, dragged it over nearer the bank of the creek, and with his nose pushed it into the water. The squirrel, of course, came out as soon as the water reached him, and the dog, springing into the water, easily caught and killed its prey. Here is a course of action which has certainly most of the external indications of a reasoned process.

Another reader, Mrs. May Jordan MacDonough of Dubuque, Iowa, sends two instances to show that animals do learn by imitating each other.

Bruno and Jeff were two dogs belonging to the same family. Jeff had an extensive repertory of tricks, none of which had ever been taught to Bruno. But Bruno observed that his friend's performance was invariably rewarded with a lump of sugar or other canine luxury. Accordingly, he set himself to do the same tricks, and in a short time without any human instruction whatever, he could beg, "play dead" and roll over as obediently and successfully as Jeff.

The other instance is that of a cat, Toots by name. Toots was a stray kitten that had been adopted by a charitably disposed family, which already owned a cat named Tom, so old that he had lost all his teeth, and had to hook his food from the plate and carry it to his mouth in his paw. Toots watched this performance with interest, and gradually gave up eating in the usual way, feeding herself with her paw as long as Tom lived. When the older cat died, the kitten returned to her own more naturally method of feeding.

Burton's "Anatomy"

Sir William Osler in Yale Review.

NO book of any language presents such a stage of moving pictures—kings and queens in their greatness and in their glory, in their madness and in their despair; generals and conquerors with their ambitions and their activities; the princes of the church in their pride and in their shame; philosophers of all ages, now rejoicing in the power of intellect, and again grovelling before the idols of the tribe; the heroes of the race who have fought the battles of the oppressed in all lands; criminals, small and great, from the petty thief to Nero with his unspeakable atrocities; the great navigators and explorers with whom Burton traveled so much in map and card, and whose stories were his delight; the martyrs and the virgins of all religions, the deluded and fanatics of all theologies; the possessed of devils and the possessed of God; the beauties, frail and faithful; the Lucretias and the Helens, all are there. The lovers, old and young; the fools who were accounted wise, and the wise who were really fools; the madmen of all history, to anatomize whom is the special object of the book; the world itself, against which he brings a railing accusation—the motley procession of humanity sweeps before us on his stage, a fantastic but fascinated medley at which he does not know whether to weep or to laugh.

URIC ACID SOLVENT

50 Cent Bottle (32 Doses) FREE

Just because you start the day worried and tired, stiff legs and arms and muscles, an aching head, burning and bearing down pains in the back—worn out before the day begins, do not think you have to stay in that condition.

Be strong, well and vigorous, with no more pain from stiff joints, sore muscles, rheumatic suffering, aching back or kidney disease.

For any form of bladder trouble or weakness, its action is really wonderful. Those sufferers who are in and out of bed half a dozen times a night will appreciate the rest, comfort and strength this treatment gives.

To prove the Williams Treatment conquers kidney and bladder diseases, rheumatism and all uric acid troubles, no matter how chronic or stubborn, if you have never used the Williams Treatment, we will give one 50c bottle (32 doses) free if you will cut out this notice and send it with your name and address, with 10c to help pay distribution expenses, to The Dr. D. A. Williams Company, Dept. 3026 P. O. Bldg. East Hampton, Conn. Send at once and you will receive by parcel post a regular 50c bottle, without charge and without incurring any obligations. One bottle only to an address.

Guaranteed Rupture Holder On 60 Days Trial

Won't Cost You A Cent If The Two Months Test Doesn't Prove All Our Claims

You can make a thorough 60 day test of this guaranteed rupture holder without having to risk a single cent. We'll make one especially for your case and let you see for yourself how it takes all the misery out of being ruptured.

Away With Leg-Strap and Spring Trusses

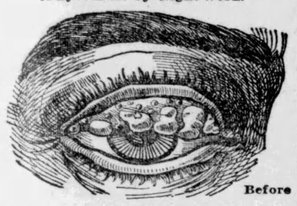
So far as we know, our guaranteed rupture holder is the only thing of any kind for rupture that you can get on 60 days trial—the only thing we know of good enough to stand such a long and thorough test. It's the famous Cluthe Automatic Massaging Truss—made on an absolutely new principle—has 3 patented features. Self-adjusting. Does away with the misery of wearing belts, leg-straps and springs. Guaranteed to hold at all times—including when you are working, taking a bath, etc. Has cured in case after case that seemed hopeless.

Write for Free Book of Advice—Cloth-bound, 194 pages. Explains the dangers of operation. Shows just what's wrong with elastic and spring trusses, and why druggists should no more be allowed to fit trusses than to perform operations. Exposes the humbugs—shows how old-fashioned worthless trusses are sold under false and misleading names. Tells all about the care and attention we give you. Endorsements from over 50,000 people, including physicians. Write today—find out how you can prove every word we

Eyes Cured

Sample Bottle FREE

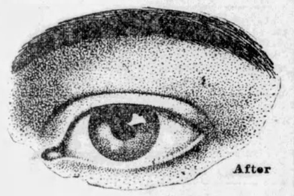
Grateful Patients Tell of Almost Miraculous Cures of Granulated Lids, Wild Hairs, Ulcers and Cataracts—It Makes Weak Eyes Strong and Gives Instant Relief to the Burning Pain or Soreness of Strained Eyes or Eyes Hurt by Night Work.



Before

If you suffer from Weak, Sore or Failing Eyes—either diseased or weak from old age—and have tried Doctors, Oculists, and all kinds of remedies, do not be led to believe that there is no hope for you.

Write today for a trial bottle of Schlegel's Magic Eye Lotion. It will cost you nothing either now or at any other time and you will be surprised at the wonderful and instant benefit it gives to those who suffer from any one of dozens of eye ailments.



After

Grateful patients testify to almost miraculous cures of Cataracts, Granulated Lids, Wild Hairs, Ulcers, Weak, Watery Eyes and nearly all Eye Diseases.

Many persons write that they have thrown away their glasses after using this magic remedy for only a week.

You are not asked to send so much as one penny to test what this marvelous treatment will accomplish in your case—so BE SURE to fill out the coupon and send it NOW—before you put this paper down.

The sending of this coupon may mean many years of peace and happiness for you instead of an existence made miserable by blindness.

Free Bottle Coupon

This coupon is good for one trial bottle of Schlegel's Magic Eye Remedy sent to you prepaid. Simply fill in your name and address on dotted lines below and mail to the H. T. Schlegel Co., 7596 Home Bank Building, Peoria, Ill.

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ONE BENTON KILLED IN TEXAS IN 1875

Aberdeen, Scotland, Febfl 23,—Two cousins of Wm. S. Benton, living here, said today that another of their cousins was killed in Texas in 1875. They added that 18 months ago William S. Benton and a cousin had trouble with the Mexican rebels. They were arrested and threatened with death, but later released.

SENATOR GORE IS NOT GUILTY

Blind Oklahoma Statesman Freed of Charges Brought by Woman.

Oklahoma City, Okla., Feb. 19.—Scores of messages congratulating Thomas P. Gore, United States senator from Oklahoma, on his exoneration of charges of improper conduct made by Mrs. Minnie E. Bond in a suit for $50,000 damages, were received by the senator today.

The senator announced that he would spend today and tomorrow here after which he would go to Hot Springs for a short vacation before he returns to Washington to resume his duties in the senate. He said that he had never doubted the outcome of the suit against him.

The trial lasted one week, beginning Wednesday last. Mrs. Bond charged that the senator attacked her in a Washington hotel where she had gone to talk with him about the possible appointment of her husband, Julian Bond, as internal revenue collector.

Never Doubted Verdict.

Senator Gore made a general denial of the charges in his answer, and in turn charged that the suit was instigated by a coterie of his disappointed political opponents who had failed in their attempt to secure federal appointments. Senator Gore's only remark when the jury returned its verdict was: "The verdict confirms my faith that truth will triumph. I never for a moment doubted the outcome."

Mrs. Gore, who had sat throughout the trial by her husband's attorneys and from time to time whispered suggestions to them, could not restrain herself and tears were in her eyes as she shook hands with the jury foreman.

Court Room in Turmoil.

Instantly upon hearing the verdict, despite efforts of bailiffs to preserve order, the crowded court room was in a turmoil of excitement. The senator's friends and admirers raised cheer after cheer, while those displeased with the verdict silently pushed their way to the outside.

Mrs. Bond apparently was unmoved by the verdict or the demonstration that followed. She sat quietly at a table scribbling on a piece of paper until her attorneys walked from the court room with her.

FIRM IS TO SPLIT PROFITS

Pittsburg Department Store Concern Is Generous.

Pittsburg, Pa., Feb. 21.—Officials of the Kauffmann department stores, incorporated, a $10,000,000 concern, operating one of the largest department stores in the United States, announced today that they would in the future share their profits with their employes, including the highest salaried officers down to the cash girls and boys.

In addition to sharing the profits with the 4,500 employes, the company will distribute among them $1,000,000 in stock of the corporation.

The fund will be administered and the plan carried out through "the Kaufman foundation," which is being established for that purpose.

We will send you, postpaid, 12 boxes of our famous *White Cloverine Salve*, also 12 beautiful Art Pictures, 16x20 in. Sell the *Cloverine* at 25c. each and give one beautiful picture free with each box. Return us $3.00 collected and we will immediately send you six (three pairs) beautiful Nottingham Lace Curtains nearly three yards long. You will be proud of them. Everyone buys after you show pictures—stores usually charge $1.00 each for them.

A doctor discovered "Cloverine." Millions using it for Cuts, Eczema, Catarrh, Colds, Piles, etc. We are reliable, this being our 18th year. You can also earn Watches, fine Jewelry, Bed Spreads, Blankets, Musical Instruments, Silverware. Large premium catalog. Be first in your town. Everybody buys 2 to 3 boxes. Our plan is the easiest—you will be pleased. Address at once.

Wilson Chemical Company
CURTAIN DEPT. NO. 50
TYRONE, PA.

REVOLUTION DUE SOON

Venezuelan Leader Talks of Plans in New York.

New York, Feb. 18.—General Jose Hernandez, known as El Mocha, who arrived yesterday from the West Indies where he had been conferring with other Venezuelan revolutionary chiefs, makes no secret of the fact that he expects a revolution in Venezuela in April.

General Hernandez is the leader of the National party and its candidate for the presidency of Venezuela. He is one of the best known of the fighting men in Latin America.

At his hotel here today General Hernandez expressed satisfaction with the condition of his party. Many of the principal military chiefs have come under his banner, he said, and he spoke of the unsatisfactory conditions in Venezuela because of what he termed the usurpation of the presidency by General Juan Vincente Gomez. This action will be assailed, he said, by the National party when it takes arms in April, unless an open election is ordered before.

The general said he had read with interest the announced policy of President Wilson and Secretary Bryan with regard to Latin America, that the power of these countries should not be exercised by any one who obtained it by illegal means. With that policy, he declared, he was in full accord.

General Hernandez said that he had heard at Port Of Spain that General Castro had been there recently.

"However," added the general, "the nationalists do not consider Castro, and he has been entirely eliminated as a political figure."

NEW KING OF ALBANIA

Neuwied, Germany, Feb. 21.—Prince William, of Wied, entered the ranks of European sovereigns today when he formally accepted the throne of Albania tendered to him by Essad Pasha at the head of a deputation of Albanian notables.

EDUCATOR IS DEAD

Northampton, Mass., Feb. 21.—Arthur H. Pierce, head of the department of psychology at Smith College, is dead here, aged 47. He was a graduate of Amherst and Harvard and the author of several books.

ADMIRAL DEWEY STIRS GERMANS

He Will Prove That His Remarks About Manila Are True.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 20.—While Admiral Dewey is not disposed at this time to discuss the attacks being made upon him in Germany because of the account he gave in his book of the Von Diederichs incident in Manila bay, it may be stated authoritatively that he is able to back up his statements by overwhelming evidence.

As a matter of fact, the admiral was exceedingly careful in what he wrote. He realized he was handling dynamite and deliberately suppressed some features of the unfortunate affair out of consideration for the relations between Germany and the United States.

The admiral is not disposed to add to the controversy, but should he be pressed he will make a statement which will amaze the public. There is no question, it is said, of the enmity displayed by the Germans or of the friendship manifested by the English. All the officers who were with Dewey at Manila confirm his account and say it is mild in comparison with the facts.

Dewey Sharply Attacked.

Berlin, Feb. 20.—A sharp attack on Admiral Dewey in regard to the statements made in his autobiography concerning the German fleet at Manila during the Spanish-American war in 1898 was made in parliament yesterday by Matthias Erzberger, one of the leaders of the Clerical party. He said the statements of Admiral Dewey had excited the greatest amazement in Germany.

Admiral von Tirpitz, German minister of marine, in reply said he understood Admiral Dewey would issue shortly an explanation showing that the conduct of Admiral von Diederichs, the German commander, and his subordinates had been absolutely correct.

Journals Demand Statement.

The German newspapers recently have severely criticised Admiral Dewey's book, demanding that the German government issue an authoritative statement regarding the "Manila legend."

Admiral Dewey, in relating the incident in Manila bay, says it arose through Admiral von Diederich's disinclination to observe the rules of the blockade established by the Americans, one of which rules insisted that neutral warships entering the bay should report to the Americans.

The German vessel Cormoran disobeyed the rule, but a shot fired across her bows had the desired effect. Explanations followed the next day and there was no further interference with the blockade.

FINDS NEW WAY TO USE RADIUM

Investigator Says Theory He Had So Carefully Worked Out Is Wrong.

New York, Feb. 18.—Radical changes in the methods of applying radium in the treatment of cancer, as the result of experiments by Dr. Alexus Carrel, of the Rockefeller Institute, will soon be adopted by all surgeons, according to Dr. Robert Abbe, a pioneer investigator of the curative powers of the mineral.

In an address last night before the Radium Institute of America, Dr. Abbe, who began several years ago to use radium in the treatment of cancer, declared Dr. Carrel's experiments had convinced him the central idea of radium's action, under which he had proceeded up to this time, was entirely wrong. Dr. Carrel's experiments, the speaker declared, demonstrates that the beta rays of radium which have heretofor been considered dangerous and have been kept away from contact with the patient as much as possible, have an effect upon cancer that is more healing even than the gamma rays, now so generally relied upon by surgeons.

Theory Was Wrong.

"I worked out a nice little theory about radium," said Dr. Abbe, "but the work of Dr. Carrel has convinced me that I was wrong. His experiments are only just beginning. Where they will end I will not attempt to forecast, except to suggest that within five years from now we will know vastly more about radium than we know at this time.

"You know we have failures with radium and its effect is sometimes confusing in the extreme. I found for instance, in one case of treatment of cancer of the lip, that instead of curing the cancer the radium greatly stimulated it. The cancer cells responded to my treatment by growing at a simply tremendous rate.

"That is why I called Dr. Carrel into the case and asked him to make some experiments.

Uses Living Tissue.

"Dr. Carrel took some living tissue from a chicken's leg two and a half years ago and put it in a culture in which it remained alive. He has produced 280 generations of new-born tissue, each generation of which has grown like its predecessor at a certain fixed rate per day.

"I asked Dr. Carrel to put some of his living tissue in such a position near an electric magnet that only the beta rays could reach it. I was surprised by the actual report. It was that the bit of tissue placed under the beta rays, which we have thought of little or no value, actually showed great diminution of vitality. On the other hand, the tissue placed where only the gamma rays, which we have thought so dependable, could reach it, showed scarcely any result at all. That tissue went on growing as if no application of radium had been made."

PROHIBITION FOR MARYLAND

Annapolis, Md., Feb. 21.—A state-wide prohibition bill was introduced in the legislature today. It was prepared by the Maryland Anti-Saloon League.

THE MARKETS

Toledo, Feb. 24.—Wheat opened lower here today after the holiday with an absence of any cables. Liverpool markets Tuesday were ⅛@¼d lower with no feature to the trading. Northwest receipts for the three days were far in excess of those one week ago. Local receipts also were heavy, but smaller than last year. Cash and May wheat each opened down ⅜c, the former to 99⅜c, and the latter to $1.02¾. July wheat was down ¼c to 92c.

TOLEDO.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close Feb. 24.	Close Feb. 21.
Wheat—					
Cash	99⅜	....	....	99½	99⅝
May	1.02⅜	1.02½	1.02⅜	1.02½	1.02¾
July	92	92⅛	92	92⅛	92¼
Corn—					
Cash	....	....	....	65½	65½
May	67½	68½	67½	68⅛	67¾
July	67½	67¾	67½	67¾	67½
Oats—					
Cash	....	....	....	....	41¼
May	43	43¼	43	43¼	43
July	42	42¼	42	42¼	42
Clover Seed—					
Cash	8.27½	8.35½	8.27½	8.35	8.50
Feb.	8.27½	8.35½	8.25	8.35	8.50
March	8.27½	8.35	8.20	8.35	8.50
April	7.95	8.00	7.90	8.05	8.12½
Oct.	8.00	8.05	7.92½	8.05	8.02½
Rye—					
No. 2	....	....	....	63½	63½
Alsike—					
Cash	10.50	....	....	10.45	10.50
March	10.45	....	....	10.45	10.52½
Timothy—					
Cash	2.40	....	....	2.40	2.40
Feb.	2.40	....	....	2.40	2.40
March	2.40	....	....	2.40	2.40

CHICAGO.

Wheat—					
May	94½	94⅝	94⅛	94⅜	94½
July	89¼	89½	89	89⅜	89¾
Corn—					
May	66	66⅜	65⅞	66⅛	66¼
July	65⅝	66	65⅝	66	65⅝
Sept.	65⅞	65⅞	65	65⅝	65⅞
Oats—					
May	40¼	40½	40	40½	40¼
July	39⅝	40⅛	39⅝	40⅛	39⅝

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

Pork—					
May	21.50	21.62	21.45	21.62	21.57
July	21.52	21.65	21.50	21.65	21.57
Lard—					
May	10.72	10.75	10.70	10.75	10.77
July	10.90	10.95	10.90	10.95	10.97
Ribs—					
May	11.45	11.55	11.45	11.55	11.50
July	11.57	11.67	11.57	11.67	11.62

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—					
May	....	....	....	92⅝	92⅛
July	....	....	....	93⅝	93⅝

DULUTH.

Wheat—					
May	....	....	....	93⅝	93¼
July	....	....	....	94⅝	94¼

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, Feb. 23.—Hogs—Receipts, 38,000; strong; bulk of sales, $8.65@8.75; light, $8.60@8.80; mixed, $8.55@8.80; heavy, $8.40@8.80; rough, $8.40@8.50; pigs, $7.75@8.70. Cattle—Receipts, 23,000; steady; beeves, $7.20@9.65; Texas steers, $6.90@8.00; stockers and feeders, $5.50@8.00; cows and heifers, $3.70@8.55; calves, $7.50@11.00. Sheep—Receipts, 35,000; generally steady, native, $4.90@6.25; yearlings, $5.50@7.25; lambs, native, $6.90@7.90.

Pittsburg Live Stock.

Pittsburg, Feb. 23.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,900; active; heavy steers, $8.90@9.15; fat steers, $8.35@8.75; fair steers, $6.25@6.75; choice heifers, $7.50@8.25; fat cows, $6.75@7.35; fair cows, $4.50@5.75; butcher bulls, $7.35@7.75; milch cows, $50@80. Hogs—Receipts, 8,500; steady; prime heavies and heavy mixed, $9.15@9.20, mediums and Yorkers, $9.25@9.30; pigs, $9.00@9.15. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 5,000; strong; top sheep, $6.50; top lambs, $8.25. Calves—Receipts, 500; steady; top, $12.50.

Cleveland Live Stock.

Cleveland, Feb. 23.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,000; market steady. Veal calves—Receipts, 300; market slow. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 2,800; market steady. Hogs—Receipts, 4,000; market 5@10c higher; heavies and mediums, $9.10; Yorkers, light Yorkers and pigs, $9.15; roughs, $8.15; stags, $7.25.

Buffalo Live Stock.

East Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 24.—Cattle—Receipts, 400; market steady. Veals—Receipts, 25; $6.00@13.00. Hogs—Receipts, 5,000; heavy, $9.00@9.10; mixed, $9.10@9.15; Yorkers, $9.10@9.20; pigs, $9.00@9.15; rough, $8.10@8.25; stags, $6.50@7.50; dairies, $9.00@9.15. Sheep—Receipts, 2,400; market unchanged.

Chicago Produce.

Chicago, Feb. 24.—Butter steady; creameries, 23½@29½c. Eggs higher, receipts, 12,160 cases; at mark, cases included, 25@26c; ordinary firsts, 25@25½c; firsts, 26c. Cheese steady; daisies, 17½@17½c; twins, 17@17¼c; American, 18@18¼c; long horns, 17¾@18c. Potatoes steady; receipts, 60 cars; Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin red, 60@65c; do. white, 65@72c. Poultry, alive, higher; springs, 16c; fowls, 16c.

Cleveland Produce.

Cleveland, Feb. 24.—Butter—Creamery, extras, 33@33½c; prints, 34@34½c; firsts, 31½@32c; seconds, 29½@30c; process, extras, 28½@29c; firsts, 27½@28c. Eggs—Fancy dairy, 26½@27c; packing stock No. 1, 18½@19c; No. 2, 17@17½c. Cheese—American whole milk, fancy, 18@18½c; choice, 17@17½c; brick, fancy, 18½@19c; choice, 17½@18c; Swiss fancy, open, 20½@21c; do. choice, 19½@20c; block Swiss, 19½@20c; Limburger, fancy, 17½@18c; do. choice, 16½@17c. Eggs—Fresh gathered, current receipts, 27c; do. seconds, 25c. Poultry—Chickens, alive, heavy, 18@18½c; light, 17½c; ducks, 17@18c; geese, 15@16c; turkeys, 20@22c. Potatoes—Best grades in carlots, 67@73c; jobbing, price 75@80c; warehouse, 85c, new Bermudas, $7.00 bbl.; sweets, kiln dried, in hampers, 75@80c. Apples—Baldwin, fancy, cold storage, $5.25@5.40; russets, $4.50; Spies, $5.50; Greenings, $5.00@5.50; western, box, $2.00@3.00.

New York Produce.

New York, Feb. 24.—Flour dull; spring patents, $4.50@4.75; winter straights, $4.15@4.30; winter patents, $4.40@4.75; spring clears, $4.10@4.25; extra No. 1 winter, $3.55@3.75; extra No. 2 winter, $3.35@3.50; Kansas straights, $4.05@4.15. Bearish northwest statistics, lower European cables, and favorable southwest news caused wheat to rule barely steady this morning. May, $1.02⅜. Pork quiet; mess, $23.00@23.50; family, $24.00@26.00; short clear, $20.25@22.00. Beef quiet; mess $18.00@18.50; family $19.00@20.00. Lard steady; middle west, $10.55@10.65. Petroleum steady; refined New York bulk, $5.25 bbls., $8.75; cases, $11.25. Molasses steady; New Orleans open kettle, 35@55c. Hay dull; standard, 97½c@$1.00; No. 1, $1.02½@1.05; No. 2, 90@95c; No. 3, 80@85c. Hides steady; Bogota, 32@33c; Central American, 32c. Leather firm; hemlock firsts, 30 cents; seconds, 28@29c. Raw sugar steady; Muscovado, 2.92c; centrifugal, 3.42c; molasses, 2.67c; refined quiet; cut loaf 5.05c; crushed, 4.95c; mould A, 4.60c; cubes, 4.35c; powdered, 4.25c; powdered, 4.20c; fine granulated, 4.10c; diamond A., 4.10c; confectioners' A., 4.00c; No. 1, 3.95c.

Cotton.

New York, Feb. 24.—Cotton—Futures opened steady: March, 12.25c; May, 11.98c; July, 11.92c; August, 11.72c; October, 11.47c; December, 11.52c.

The cotton market opened steady at an advance of 1 to 2 points in response to the firm showing of Liverpool over the local holiday. There seemed to be considerable scattering liquidation of March in preparation for the notices expected on Friday and this tended to check the advance, but houses with Liverpool connections were buyers of May and July and the active months worked about 2 to 5 points net higher. The holiday in New Orleans today restricted business to some extent.

The market became less active after the close of Liverpool, and prices worked back to about the closing figures of last night, under scattered liquidation.

FRENCH MURDERS INCREASE

Paris, Feb. 24.—"Crimes of passion" are becoming more and more frequent in Paris, the killing of wives, husbands, and lovers, being almost daily events.

It is suggested in Le Journal that this method is quicker, easier, and cheaper for husbands or wives than divorce. It is pointed out that divorced women cannot marry again in the church, but that a murderess can do so after confession.

It has also been suggested that the manufacture of firearms be limited, but Le Journal thinks that this is useless, as it leaves the knife and poison. It thinks the fault is present-day education as glorifying egotism, which permits nothing to interfere or thwart the impulses. It also complains of the ridiculous clemency of French juries in dealing with "crimes passionels."

DIABETES LOSES ITS TERRORS.

Specialist Believes Cure Has Been Found for This Dread Disease.

Diabetes no longer need be a terror to those who have become victims of this dread disease. As the result of extensive experiments a specialist announces that a simple plant, growing wild in Mexico, styled diabetol herb, is a specific in the treatment of diabetes, quickly reducing the specific gravity and sugar, restoring vigor and building up the system.

This harmless vegetable remedy should relieve the patient of his worst symptoms, in the most aggravated cases within a week, and to prove it, we will mail a 50c package for 10c to help pay distribution cost, with free booklet of special value to the diabetic, containing latest diet lists and exclusive table of food values, giving percentage of starch and sugar (carbohydrate) in 250 different foods. Diabetol herb is sold under guarantee of satisfaction or money refunded.

Tell your afflicted friends of this offer and send 10c today for a full-sized 50c package. AMES CHEMICAL CO., 139-B, Whitney Point, N. Y.

CRUEL PILES

Delay Often Means Surgery. Write today for Dr. Van Vleck's Remedy which is healing Thousands.

Sends $1 Package to try FREE

Since Dr. Van Vleck found his Genuine Relief (3-fold Absorption Method) many thousands have already been restored by it to health and comfort—Why not you? You know the risk of delay. We know what our great 3-fold Absorption Treatment is doing for sufferers all over the globe, then why not sign and mail our coupon NOW? Return mail will bring the Remedy, prepaid, in plain wrapper. Then after testing its merits yourself, if you are satisfied with the benefits received, send us One Dollar.

If not, YOU PAY NOTHING. We take your WORD. We could never make this unconditional offer if we hadn't received so many hundreds of glad letters telling us of complete cures of Piles by VAN VLECK'S after all other treatments had failed, even after 30 and 40 years of suffering. We KNOW its value, so don't wait, but send the coupon at once.

FREE $1 COUPON

Good for $1 Package of Dr. Van Vleck's COMPLETE 3-FOLD TREATMENT to be sent FREE ON APPROVAL, as explained above, to

Name .....

Address .....

.....

Mail this coupon to Dr. Van Vleck Co., W B-9 MAJESTIC BLDG., JACKSON, MICH. Return post will bring the $1 Package on Trial.

"There's Relief in Every Package."

A PLEASANT HERB SMOKE FOR **CATARRH**

Contains No Tobacco

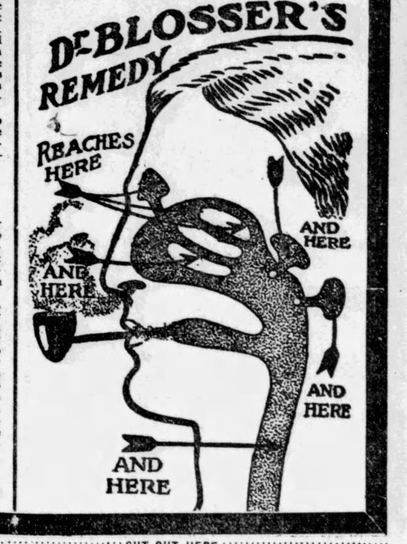
While engaged in the general practice of medicine Dr. Blosser had many patients suffering from Catarrh whom he was unable to cure, although he prescribed for them by the rules taught in medical books and colleges. He saw that the methods of treatment were wrong, and reasoned that as catarrh is produced by breathing cold and damp air, so it should be healed by breathing a warm medicated vapor.

After nine years of investigation he discovered a combination of healing herbs, leaves and flowers (containing no tobacco or habit-forming drugs) which, when placed in an ordinary clean pipe—made into medicated cigarettes or burned on a plate and by drawing the medicated smoke into the mouth and inhaling into the lungs, or by sending it out through the nostrils in a perfectly natural way, would speedily relieve all catarrhal diseases. As shown in the accompanying illustration the warm, healing vapor is carried directly to the very parts affected. This remedy fights and kills Catarrh where liquids, sprays, douches, salves and medicated creams cannot possibly go. It is a most reliable treatment, and is so simple and convenient that it can be used at home by man, woman or child.

Free Sample (By Mail)

Write a postal card, or cut out and fill in the coupon below, and he will send you by mail a liberal trial package entirely free, containing a small pipe, a few cigarettes, and also an illustrated booklet explaining Catarrh. If you suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrhal Deafness or any other catarrhal trouble, you cannot afford to neglect the use of this remedy.

When you try the free sample and see how the warm, pleasant medicated vapor goes to every spot and gives immediate relief, you will be convinced. The regular package, (100 cigarettes or 30 days supply for pipe), sent by mail, postpaid, for $1. Send for the free sample or regular package to-day.



CUT OUT HERE

DR. J. W. BLOSSER, 254 Walton St., Atlanta, Ga. **FREE Coupon**

Dear Doctor:—I have read your generous offer and you may send me by mail, free of all charges, a trial treatment and outfit and facts about catarrh.

NAME .....

POST OFFICE .....

R. F. D. No. ..... Box ..... STATE .....

P. O. Box ..... Street .....

Spell out name with pencil, very, very plainly.

To the Wife of One Who Drinks

I have an important confidential message for you. It will come in a plain envelope. How to conquer the liquor habit in 3 days and make home happy. Wonderful, safe, lasting, reliable, inexpensive method, guaranteed. Edward J. Woods, 534 Sixth Ave., N 490, New York, N. Y.

HYPNOTISM

By this powerful, unseen force of nature you may control others, create endless fun and wonder, reform the degraded, treat the sick and afflicted, attain your ambition and make money easy. YOU may learn it! Write for descriptive and illustrated literature and full particulars FREE. Address M. D. BETTS, Sta. 440, Jackson, Mich.

BE A BARTENDER Earn $80 to $150 monthly. Work in big hotels. Booklet free. Write Penn Institute, Bakewell Bldg., Pittsb'g, Pa.

Cured His Rupture

I was badly ruptured while lifting a trunk several years ago. Doctors said my only hope of cure was an operation. Trusses did me no good. Finally I got hold of something that quickly and completely cured me. Years have passed and the rupture has never returned although I am doing hard work as a carpenter. There was no operation, no lost time, no trouble. I have nothing to sell but will give full information about how you may find a complete cure without operation if you write to me, Eugene M. Pullen, Carpenter, 806 Marcellus Avenue, Manasquan, N. J. Better cut out this notice and show it to any others who are ruptured—you may save a life or at least stop the misery of rupture and the worry and danger of an operation.

Deafness

Perfect hearing is now being restored in every condition of deafness or defective hearing from causes such as Catarrhal Deafness, Relaxed or Sunken Drums, Thickened Drums, Roaring and Hissing Sounds, Perforated, Wholly or Partially Destroyed Drums, Discharge from Ears, etc.

Wilson Common-Sense Ear Drums

"Little Wireless Phones for the Ears" require no medicine but effectively replace what is lacking or defective in the natural ear drums. They are simple devices, which the wearer easily fits into the ears where they are invisible. Soft, safe and comfortable. Write *today* for our 168 page FREE book on DEAFNESS, giving you full particulars and testimonials.

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This Razor FREE — SEND NO MONEY

To advertise our High-Grade Razors, we will give one razor free of charge to one person in each locality. The razor does not cost you a cent. You have nothing to sell, no work to do for us. It is sent absolutely free and postpaid on our liberal offer ever made. Send us a cent stamp. Bell Razor Co., Dept. 109 Geneva, N.Y.

Painless Home Dentistry

A NEW METHOD
No PAIN--Saves TEETH

Chicago Physician---Dentist Has a New, Simple Method which Proves that Sore Gums, Loose Teeth, Foul Breath, Pyorrhea or Riggs Disease Can Be Cured Without Pain AT HOME. Free Book Explains the Cause of Bad Teeth and What To Do At Home to Save Them

F. W Willard, M. D., D D. S., of Chicago

Whose New, Painless Home Methods Have Saved Thousands From Pain, Disease and Loss of Teeth.

Sore Teeth Foul Breath

Bad Teeth—Loose Teeth—Gum Diseases—Foul Breath—All due to Carelessness or Ignorance

Dr. F. W. Willard has been remarkably successful in treating diseases of the Mouth, Teeth and Gums, Pyorrhea or Riggs Disease.

In his 21 years of practice, he has proved beyond a doubt that it is rarely necessary to lose the teeth and wear plates or bridges just because the teeth become loose or sensitive, the gums become red or spongy, recede and bleed, or show other painful, disgusting evidences of serious troubles.

He proved that all these troubles are curable **at home,** so that every sufferer can now successfully treat their own cases themselves, without the pain, dread or expense of dental chair operations.

The secret of Dr. Willard's success is a simple remedy that goes direct to the seat of the disorder and removes its cause. It will be more fully explained when you send your name and address.

Thousands of Mouths Like This Are Seen Every Day. The Trouble is Known as Pyorrhea or Riggs Disease. These Soft, Discolored, Bleeding, Foul-Smelling and Spongy Gums, Loosened and Sensitive Teeth Can Be Made Firm, Strong and Healthy by a Simple Home Treatment.

Stop Despairing! Don't Give Up Hope of Saving Your Teeth

A new and simple, painless home treatment will today bring you the relief and comfort you desire. Stop spending money with dentists who do not help you. Don't waste your money on drug store remedies that are invariably, as you know, disappointing.

Write to Dr. Willard today. His years of practice, study and research have finally enabled him to give you a simple, painless inexpensive remedy that you can use at home. It is pleasant, convenient and remarkably simple—so there is no further need to undergo the long, painful or expensive dental operations. Bridges, Crowns and False Teeth are unsightly and never satisfactory, and through his treatment of the causes of loose and sensitive teeth, gum disease and foul breath they will be unnecessary.

If you are suffering with Pyorrhea or Riggs Disease, Gingivitis, Receding Gums, Elongated or Loose Teeth, Soft, Discolored or Spongy Gums if your Breath is foul; if your Teeth Pain while eating, if you are subject to bad taste—then for your own sake fill out and mail the coupon today and learn how easy his simple method of home treatment will quickly and permanently give you sound, healthy teeth.

Just sit down Now and ask Dr. Willard for his interesting and instructive Free BOOK and full information regarding his treatment. A few minutes will convince you that his Common-sense, Simple Home Remedy will give you relief, save your teeth and add greatly to your health. Don't wait. There is no pain connected with it. We have received scores of letters from people saying they would have given hundreds of dollars had they known of Dr. Willard's Home Treatment in time. Mail the coupon or write Dr. Willard personally today without fail.

AVOID Hateful, Uncomfortable, Ugly, Unsanitary False Teeth and Bridges

Do you want to wear false teeth, a plate or bridge, all the rest of your days? Do you know how disgusting, uncomfortable, unnatural, unsightly they are? Do you know how hard it is to fit false teeth to even the most perfect mouth? Why run the risk of discomfort, when your teeth can be saved, your gums healed, Pyorrhea or Riggs Disease conquered, your stomach, bowels, heart and nervous system brought back to normal, your mouth and breath made sweet and clean? The way to healthy mouth, teeth, gums and body is so simple, so easy. **Just sign your name and address to the coupon below, send it today to Dr. Willard, and receive promptly, free and postage paid, the help he promises to you.**

SAVE YOUR TEETH YOUR HEALTH YOUR MONEY

SEND THIS COUPON NOW

FILL OUT AND MAIL COUPON

Dr. F. W. Willard,
2429 Temple Court Building, Chicago, Ill.

Dear Doctor: Please send me free of charge, postage paid and without obligation on my part, your New Book and full instructions regarding your Painless Home Treatment for the teeth.

Name.....

Street No. or R. F. D.....

Town..... State.....

Write Name and Address Plainly Above

CURE YOUR RHEUMATISM.

50,000 - 50 Cent Boxes Free.

My remedy has cured thousands of cases, among them some of 30 and 40 years' standing.

I will again distribute 50,000 free 50 cent boxes of my rheumatism remedy, and every suffering reader is invited to write for one. More than 500,000 free boxes I have already given away in the past which has resulted in the cure of thousands of chronic cases of rheumatism. I shall continue in this good work of free distribution until my remedy has been actually introduced throughout the world. For that reason I have authorized this advertisement to appear in all the leading papers. Once I was a great sufferer from rheumatism myself. I tried everything I heard of without finding relief. I studied into the causes of rheumatism and by a lucky chance I finally found a combination of drugs which completely cured me. Since that time from a neighborhood gossip its fame has spread all over the world. My remedy goes after the cause of rheumatism—after the excess of uric acid. It is this excess which gives rise to all the agonies of rheumatism, the torment of lumbago, that screeching affliction, sciatica, and the painful, tender gout. All these diseases, one kin to the other, have been expelled in the most astounding manner by my remedy.

In Sioux Falls, S. D., my remedy cured an old gentleman 80 years of age. In Chicago, Ill., it cured another old gentleman 70 years of age who had suffered for 17 years. In Kansas City, Mo., it cured another case of 7 years' standing. An old gentleman of Bucyrus, Ohio, writes that my remedy cured him notwithstanding that his age is 80 years. At Mountain Ranch, Calif., it cured a lady 72 years of age. From Freedom, Pa., a lady writes that this remedy cured her—her age being 74. I could mention hundreds of other instances where this remedy has cured men and woman after electricity, massage, hospitals, etc., failed. No matter whether your rheumatism is muscular, inflammatory or sciatic—nor mind if other remedies have failed you, write me today sure, enclosing the coupon below and by return mail you will receive a 50 cent box of this great remedy free, and also free a book on rheumatism which is illustrated with many drawings from actual life. This book will tell you all about your case. My remedy contains no morphine or other narcotics, and many chronic cases have been relieved in 48 hours. Please use the following coupon.

Coupon for a Free 50c Box of "Gloria Tonic"

JOHN A. SMITH, 6683 Smith Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis.

Please send me free a 50 cent box of "Gloria Tonic" and I will try it and let you know how I feel.

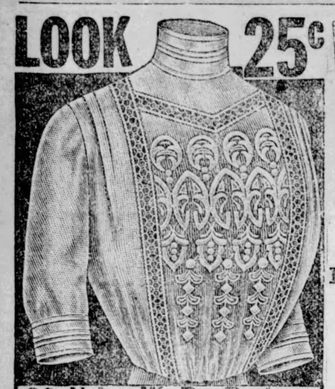
Name .....

Street and No. .....

City .....

State .....

LOOK 25c



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Mandel Post Card Machine

A portable post card gallery. Takes, finishes and delivers photo post cards and buttons in a minute's time—makes five different styles of pictures in 3 sizes. No plates, films or dark room. One minute pictures sell like wildfire. Everybody buys. Picnics, fairs, carnivals, busy corners, small towns and large cities. Big Money Everywhere.

This Picture-Taking Outfit gives you a complete ready-made business that produces profits for you at once. You can make 100 to 200 sales a day easy. Each sale brings 50c to 75c profit. Small capital. Sale of first supplies brings back practically your entire investment. Write at once for full particulars FREE.

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Don't Wear A Truss!

After Thirty Years' Experience I Have Produced an Appliance for Men, Women or Children That Cures Rupture.

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If you have tried most everything else, come to me. Where others fail is where I have my greatest success. Send attached coupon today

The above is C. E. Brooks, inventor of the Appliance, who cured himself and who is now giving others the benefit of his experience. If ruptured, write him today, at Marshall, Mich.

and I will send you free my illustrated book on Rupture and its cure, showing my Appliance and giving you prices and names of many people who have tried it and were cured. It gives instant relief when all others fail. Remember, I use no salve, no harness, no lies.

I send on trial to prove what I say is true. You are the judge and once having seen my illustrated book and read it you will be as enthusiastic as my hundreds of patients whose letters you can also read. Fill out free coupon below and mail today. It's well worth your time whether you try my Appliance or not.

FREE INFORMATION COUPON

Mr. C. E. Brooks,
1082 A State St., Marshall, Mich.
Please send me by mail, in plain wrapper, your illustrated book and full information about your Appliance for the cure of rupture.

Name.....

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You Can Again Be Restored to Health with an Oxybon!

To you who are ailing, we will loan an Oxybon to try.

Write Today for Our Thirty-Day TRIAL OFFER

If you have failed to find relief from any other method of treatment, then all we ask is that you give us an opportunity to demonstrate the worth of our invention.

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Send us your name and address and we will also send you our two valuable Booklets FREE. These show how you can again be restored to health. You should read them and find out what a remarkable good the Oxybon has done for those who have used it.

If you suffer with any ailment, write us now. It may be the turning point in your life from sickness to health, so don't fail to send for our Free Booklets and 30-Day Trial Offer TODAY!

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for selling 6 boxes of Smith's Rosebud Salve at 25c per box. A great remedy for burns, cuts, sores, piles, eczema, catarrh, croup, etc. When sold return the $1.50 and we will promptly forward this beautiful gold laid bracelet and the gold filled wedding ring, or choice from our large premium catalogue. SEND NO MONEY, we trust you.

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R. E. CHALMERS & CO., 538 So. Dearborn St., CHICAGO.

5 YEAR GUARANTEE

LOOK 25c WOULD PROVE BENTON NOT A BRITISH CITIZEN

Mexican Rebels Say He Held Office in Mexico While Diaz Was in Power.

El Paso, Tex., Feb. 24.—The attempt of the Mexican rebels to establish that W. S. Benton, the Scottish ranchman, who was executed just a week ago today, was a Mexican citizen, is based on a report that he once held some minor office while President Porfirio Diaz was in power.

This statement was made today at Juarez by Federico Gonzales Garza, consular to the commander of the garrison, who added:

"We have heard that Benton held several small offices under President Diaz and that he was once mayor of a small settlement on his estate. He could not have held office without being a Mexican citizen and the records at Chihuahua City are being searched to establish the facts."

Relatives here of Benton say that the deeds to his Mexican property refer to him as a British subject that he was always careful there should be no doubt on this point.

Silent After Demand.

In the meanwhile the request of the state department at Washington for the handing over of the body of Benton has met only with silence.

General Villa has received telegrams not only from many cities in the United States, but from London, Paris and Berlin asking for an explanation of the manner of Benton's death. All the replies sent to inquirers have given the same story of a court martial and execution.

The finding in the Imperial valley, Cal., of Roger Laurence, the Englishman who was reported missing in Mexico, leads to the belief here that his alleged companion, Curtis, also is safe in the United States. No trace, however, of Harry Compton, for whom the American authorities were looking, has been revealed.

American May Be Free.

An interview printed in the El Paso Times today quotes Villa at Chihuahua as saying that he gave Gustav Bauch, an American citizen, his liberty at Juarez last Thursday. This statement contradicts the official information given to Thomas D. Edwards, the American consul, by General Villa, that Bauch had been taken to Chihuahua, where his case was being reviewed.

BRITISH PEOPLE AROUSED OVER BENTON'S DEATH

London, Feb. 23.—The putting to death of William S. Benton, a British subject, by General Francisco Villa at Juarez has roused the British parliament and people to a keen appreciation of the British interests involved in the Mexican situation.

The killing of Benton was the principal subject up for discussion before the house of commons this afternoon. A full house listened with intense interest to explanations given by Sir Edward Grey, the British foreign minister, and Francis Dyke Acland, parliamentary under-secretary for foreign affairs. They spoke of the British government's attitude and discussed their communications with Washington.

Members Cheer.

A significant cheer was given by the members of the house when Sir Edward Grey said that Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British ambassador at Washington, had told Secretary of State Bryan public opinion in Europe was likely to be seriously affected by General Villa's doings.

President Edward Grey explained fully that Great Britain did not hold the United States responsible for Villa's acts but he said the British government was powerless to take any measures in the disturbed regions.

Page Condoles.

Several members questioned the secretary for foreign affairs to make sure that the government has taken all possible steps to learn the facts of the Benton casee. Walter Hines Page, the American ambassador, expressed his personal regret at the killing of Benton in an informal talk today with Sir Edward Grey whom he visited to inform him of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain.

MILITANT WHIPS LORD

Peer Is Felled by Angry Suffragette.

London, Feb. 18.—A militant suffragette, armed with a whip, savagely attacked Baron Weardale while he was waiting today with 200 other wedding guests for a train to Althorp Park, Northampton. The party was going to attend the wedding of the Hon. Sidney Peel, son of Vincent Peel, and Lady Delia Spencer, daughter of Earl Spencer.

The suffragette apparently mistook the elderly peer for one of the cabinet ministers. Lord Weardale was walking with his wife along the platform when he was approached from behind by the woman. At the first blow from her powerful dog whip, he fell in a heap to the ground.

The anxiety of his friends was relieved when it was found that Lord Weardale had not suffered any serious injury. The woman was arrested.

NOTED CLERGYMAN DIES

New York, Feb. 21.—Rev. J. W. Campbell, a prominent Methodist clergyman, died today at Scarborough, N. Y. He had been pastor of churches in Cleveland, Los Angeles and New York city.

1,300 ARE MASSACRED

White Wolf and 2,000 Bandits Do the Work.

Peking, Feb. 21.—The bandits led by "White Wolf" massacred 1,300 men, women and children when they sacked Liuan-Chow, province of Ngan-Hwei, on January 29. On that occasion they murdered Father Rich, a French Jesuit missionary, and captured and held two other foreigners for ransom.

An army of 25,000 Chinese troops is now converging on "White Wolf's" strogly entrenched position in the vicinity of Cheng Yang-Kwan further to the north in the same province.

"White Wolf" has a force of 2,000 bandits, half of whom are armed with modern rifles.

The opinion is expressed here that unless the opportunity is seized of exterminating "White Wolf" and his followers they will form the center of another rebellion.

The government troops, however, show a strong disinclination to come to close quarters with the bandits.

List John D.'s Holdings in Oil

Cleveland, Feb. 18.—After more than a week of work, Tax Commissioners John D. Fackler and William Agnew yesterday announced they have determined the extent of John D. Rockefeller's holdings of stock in the Standard group of companies and their value.

This is the first step, commissioners announce, in their program of listing for taxation here the oil man's personal property at its full value. His holdings of stock in the 31 companies that form the Standard Oil group amount to $304,553,675, commissioners announce.

This is exclusive of the Ohio corporations that are part of the Standard Oil group. Stock in Ohio corporations is not taxable here when in the hands of Ohio citizens.

"We shall have no difficulty in learning Mr. Rockefeller's holdings in the other great corporations and we shall proceed with the work," said Commissioner Agnew.

Rockefeller's holdings of stocks in companies of the Standard Oil group which are not incorporated in Ohio are subject to taxation here if he is held to be a resident of the state. These holdings and their market value, as listed by Commissioners William Agnew and John D. Fackler, follow:

Company.	Estimated market value.
Atlantic Refining Co.	$ 10,380,771
Borne-Scrymser Co.	148,614
Chesebrough Mfg. Co.	462,732
Colonial Oil Co.	7,430,700
Continental Oil Co.	17,090,610
Crescent Pipe Line Co.	906,552
Cumberland Pipe Line Co.	164,219
Eureka Pipe Line Co.	4,211,536
Galena Signal Oil Co. pfd.	575,140
Galena Oil Co. com.	3,800,536
Indiana Pipe Line Co.	3,523,170
National Transit Co.	5,512,830
New York Transit Co.	4,026,480
Northern Pipe Line Co.	1,160,132
Prairie Oil & Gas Co.	22,210,638
Southern Pipe Line Co.	6,297,567
So. Pennsylvania Oil Co.	8,882,030
S. W. Penn. Pipe Line Co.	1,366,763
Standard Oil Co. of Cal.	18,259,357
Standard Oil Co. of Ind.	37,896,750
Standard Oil Co. of Ks.	2,400,127
Standard Oil Co. of Ky.	600,403
Standard Oil Co. of Neb.	1,183,554
Standard Oil Co. of N. Y.	34,562,322
Swan & Finch Co.	71,830
Union Tank Line Co.	2,961,105
Vacuum Oil Co.	1,321,187
Washington Oil Co.	104,028
Waters-Pierce Oil Co.	2,288,649
Anglo-Amer. Oil Co., Ltd.	7,475,760
Standard Oil Co. of N. J.	104,773,716
Total	$304,553,675

TAX LAW HELD VALID

Fackler Told Rockefeller Can't Evade It.

Columbus, Feb. 23.—John D. Rockefeller, Cleveland oil magnate, cannot escape payment of personal taxes this year because of alleged invalidation of the Warnes tax law by the amendment of it made by the legislature at the special session which closed last week, Attorney General T. S. Hogan told John D. Fackler, district tax assessor of Cuyahoga county, in a conference held today with Mr. Fackler and A. B. Peckinpaugh of the state tax commission. Mr. Fackler returned to Cleveland with instructions to renew the campaign to collect personal taxes from Mr. Rockefeller.

The amendment to the tax law made by the legislature provided that all property which existing law makes assessable on the second Monday in April should be assessed on the first Monday of April. The Warnes law, passed last year, changed the original date to the first Monday of February, Mr. Fackler contended, therefore that since there was "no existing law" specifying the second Monday in April as tax day, the entire tax law was invalidated by the amendment. He wanted Governor Cox to return from his vacation in Florida and veto it.

Attorney General Hogan declared the old law specifying the second Monday in April still stands, though it has been superceded by the Warnes law. The change in date will not go into effect before next year. Governor Cox therefore will not be disturbed in his winter vacation about the request to rush home and veto the bill.

DEPUTIES BEAT WOMEN

Wives of Calumet Miners Tell Shocking Stories.

Hancock, Mich., Feb. 23.—Wives of striking miners testified today before the congressional committee, that they had been kicked and beaten by deputy sheriffs and otherwise mistreated by soldiers without cause. Mrs. Boris Fodar charged that on July 30 last Under Sheriff Hiekkila grabbed her by the hair and dragged her into the yard of her home at Kearsarge. She said deputy sheriffs were searching for her husband and the under sheriff attacked her when she refused to tell where he was.

Two soldiers fired two shots into the door of the kitchen she said. Mrs. Erzi Pihar, a Hungarian woman said she was kicked in the ribs and beaten by deputies at Mohawk on September 10 and then was taken handcuffed to Eagle river and lodged in jail where she was kept for one day.

She did not know what she was charged with, but said she was found not guilty. On cross examination she denied that she and three other women taken at the time were arrested for picketing and interfering with non-union men.

VILLA TELLS OF BENTON KILLING

Events Have Been Moving Quick and Fast in Mexican Crisis.

Washington, Feb. 21. — White House officials stated today that official reports from General Villa and his friends declared William S. Benton, the British ranch man, was executed because he entered the camp of Villa armed and threatened the life of the constitutionalist commander.

In view of this latest report, there was a disposition at the White House to await a full investigation of the facts before expressng an opinion.

Official dispatches from American consular representatives say further that Villa claims Benton came to him armed and that during the course of a long argument and quarrel Benton raised a gun to shoot, but was disarmed; and a trial by a military court followed.

Villa takes the position that a foreigner who threatened the life of a military officer is subject to no immunity or the rights ordinarily extended to non-combatants.

It was also stated that Great Britain was holding in abeyance any representations pending the completion of a report on the affair by the American government.

Late official dispatches to the state department containing Villa's version of the affair were brought to the White House, but a complete account of the killing as personally explained to Consul Edwards is on its way by mail.

A telegram from R. N. Dudley, of El Paso, Tex., to Senator Fall, declaring Benton "was murdered like a dog," was read in the senate today at the request of Senator Fall. He also read a telegram from the El Paso meeting.

"I am almost certain Villa did it in person," said the telegram from Dudley.

"Villa Boasting of Crime."

"No evidence that Benton was the aggressor," added the Dudley telegram.

"Everything shows it cold blooded murder. Castillo, a guest of our government with safety from punishment. Villa boasting of his crime. Is there no protection anywhere? El Paso full of rebel officers. The business affairs of the rebellion openly done here. Watchful waiting a failure."

No Real Trial?

That there was real court martial in Benton's case, none in El Paso pretends to believe. It was known that Benton started for Villa's headquarters to voice a protest against the repeated raiding on his ranch in Chihuahua by the Mexican rebels. In El Paso at least the killing of Benton has wiped out whatever confidence was felt in Villa's promises.

These, and other disclosures in the Benton case, speedily crystalized public sentiment, and late in the day arrangements were completed for a mass meeting of protest at El Paso.

Unable to hold it in Cleveland Square because Mayor Kelly regarded an open air meeting held too great possibilities of danger, the gathering was transferred to the theatre. Former Governor Curry, of New Mexico, chairman, outlined the purposes and resolutions were adopted with a shout. They were presented to W. H. Seaman, a refugee and prominent mining man; R. M. Dudley and Colonel C. H. Hunt, of El Paso.

Charge Facts Suppressed.

The resolutions characterized as "cold blooded and heartless" the assassination of Benton, charged that the state department at Washington had "persistently suppressed facts concerning true conditions in Mexico," and declared that "at the present moment our government is harboring General Ynez Salazar, who has committed outrages against our people," as well as Maximo Castillo, for many months head of a bandit band in northern Mexico. Villa was denounced in strong terms.

CAPTURED BY AMERICAN TROOPS IN NEW MEXICO

El Paso, Tex., Feb. 18.—Maximo Castillo, the Mexican bandit charged with responsibility for the Cumbre Tunnel disaster, in which 10 Americans and 41 others lost their lives, was captured 38 miles south of Hachita, N. M., yesterday, by American troops.

With the bandit were six of his followers. According to Captain White's brief dispatch, they surrendered without a fight. They will be brought here.

Castillo, to avoid a range of mountains on the Mexican side, made a detour which brought him into American territory. Captain White was on the watch, having received information yesterday from Walter McCormick, American manager of Las Palomas ranch, on the Mexican side, that the much wanted man was in the vicinity.

Captain White telegraphed by army wireless to General Scott for instructions, and was ordered to arrest the bandit should he put foot on American soil.

Whether the prisoner shall be surrendered to the rebels is a legal question which remains to be settled. If this is done there is no doubt that he will be executed for the Cumbre disaster. He is not charged with any crime on this side.

Castillo set fire to a freight train in the Cumbre Tunnel two weeks ago. The cars were burning when a passenger train crashed into it, and every life aboard was lost. The tunnel is still burning.

MEXICAN REBELS BLOW UP TROOP TRAIN

Vera Cruz, Feb. 23.—A government troop train carrying a company of infantry from Mexico City destined for Jalapa was blown on Saturday afternoon by rebels. The wreck occurred near the Lima station of the Inter-Oceanic railway, 140 miles from Vera Cruz.

Ship Passengers See Fiery Meteor

New York, Feb. 18.—Among the remarkable storm stories told by the passengers of the steamship Columbia to the Anchor Line and the Red Star Liner Lapland, both of which came into port today three days late, was the account of a large and brilliant meteor which burned its way through the snow and hail and plunged hissing into the sea within a short distance of the Lapland.

Passengers said that on Friday night they were startled by the appearance in the northern sky of a brilliant ball of fire. Shooting in a parabola toward the liner, it seemed to them almost certain to fall on the Lapland's deck. Instead, it burst into pieces with the report of a cannon and sank into the sea.

The Columbia brought in the lowest barometrical record ever reported in the history of the Anchor line, and the story of a hurricane in which the ship was tossed about like a shell.

BIG DOG GETS A MEDAL

Great Dane Saves His Master From Fire.

New York, Feb. 19.—Jim, the great Dane dog belonging to H. T. Galpin, yesterday was presented with a bronze medal by the New York Women's League for Animals for saving the life of his master.

On the morning of October 21, last, Jim dragged his master from his burning apartment. Gas escaping from a melted fixture had overcome Mr. Galpin, but he soon revived in the open air where the dog had dragged him and awakened others in the apartment.

Jim is two and one-half years old and weighs 127 pounds.

AMERICANS ESCAPE WRECK

Rome, Feb. 21.—Three passengers were killed and six seriously injured in a railway collision today near Grosseto. There were 11 Americans on one of the trains but none suffered injury.

TRUST BILL REFERENDUM

Washington, Feb. 21.—A committee of seven of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States will prepare a nation-wide referendum on the administration's trust bills.

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SPECIAL OFFER

Made to build New Business. A trial will make you our permanent customer.

PRIZE COLLECTION Radish, 17 Varieties, worth 15c; Lettuce, 12 kinds, worth 15c; Tomatoes, 11 the finest, worth 20c; Turnip, 7 splendid, worth 10c; Onion, 8 best varieties, worth 15c; 10 Spring Flowering Bulbs, worth 25c—65 varieties in all; worth $1.00.

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HAPPY BANDITS LOOT MAIL CAR

Whistle Merrily as They Rob Train of $40,000 in Alabama.

Birmingham, Ala., Feb. 20.—Railway detectives and police with bloodhounds early today began a search for three robbers who last night held up the Queen and Crescent's southbound "New Orleans Limited" 12 miles north of Birmingham and rifled mail pouches of registered mail said to contain more than $40,000.

Just how much was taken, it was said, would not be known until post-office authorities had checked up. In their haste the robbers overlooked a sack containing $10,000 consigned to New Orleans and a big consignment of stamps.

The fast train, crowded with passengers on their way to the Mardi Gras at New Orleans, had just left Atalla, Ala., when B. J. Murphy, the engineman, heard the stern command: "Throw up your hands."

He turned to find a masked man standing in the locomotive cab with a revolver leveled at his head. Two other men were climbing down the coal in the tender.

The first robber took hold of the locomotive throttle and stopped the train, while his companions guarded engineman and fireman.

Engine Run Down Track.

When the train came to a halt the robbers forced Murphy and his fireman to uncouple the locomotive and mail car from the express and passenger coaches and bidding them stay by the rest of the train, opened the throttle and speeded away into the night.

Two miles down the track the robbers again stopped and went back to the mail car. Realizing a robbery was planned the five mail clerks had extinguished the lights in their car and had locked the doors. They opened up to the robbers, however, when threats to dynamite the car were made, and the robbers entered unresisted.

"Who's the chief clerk?" the leader asked.

"I am," replied A. B. Merville.

"Well, let's have the registered mail, and be quick about it," was the order.

Stabbed in Shoulder.

The bandit leader's two companions forced Merville's four assistants to leave the car. Merville himself was slow about complying with the order to disclose the whereabouts of the registered mail and one of the robbers stabbed him in the shoulder with a dirk.

Merrily the robbers set about their task, whistling as they ripped open the sacks. One took the registered account book and checked over the parcels while the others worked.

Having, as they thought, obtained all the registered mail, the robbers wished Merville "good luck" and, after cutting the mail car from the locomotive, climbed aboard and were off.

The locomotive was abandoned near Birmingham and at this point early today officers started the bloodhounds.

Enough green food is one of the secrets of a generous supply of winter eggs. Sprout some wheat, barley or rye, and feed the shoots when a couple of inches long to the hens.

Self Heating Iron

New "Standard" Saves Its Cost Every Month.

Makes and contains its own Heat. Works while it is heating, heats while it is working. Saves miles of walking. Economical, safe, convenient. The "Standard" is stove, fuel, heat—all in one. Fire is inside. Carry it about, go where you please. Don't stay in hot kitchen; iron any place, any room, on porches under shade Tree. Go right along with anything after another. "Standard"

All kinds of clothes ironed better in half the time. No waiting, no stopping to change irons. Right heat. Easily regulated. No time wasted. Iron on table all the time—one hand on the iron, the other to turn and fold the clothes. The "Standard" is neat, durable and compact; all parts within radius of iron and handle. No tanks nor fittings standing out at sides or ends to hinder or be in the way. No wires or hose attached to bother. Right size, right shape, right weight. Cheapest fuel, two cents does ordinary family ironing. Every iron tested before shipping. Ready for use when received. Price low—$4.50. Sent anywhere.

AGENTS MAKE MONEY Men or Women. Quick, easy, sure. All year business. Experience not necessary. Sells on merit—sells itself. They buy on sight. Every home a prospect. Every woman needs it. Price low—all can afford it. HOW THEY DO SELL—Even 2 or 3 a day gives $27 to $40 a week profit; 5 sales a day is fair for an agent; some will sell a dozen in one day. Show 10 families—sell 8. Not sold in stores. Send no money. Write postal today for description, agents selling plan. How to get FREE SAMPLE. C. BROWN MFG. CO. 2223 Brown Bldg., Cincinnati O.

OWN A BUSINESS
WE WILL HELP YOU.

"I made $88.16 first three days, writes Mr. Reed, of Ohio. Mr. Woolward earns $170 a month. Mr. M. L. Smith turned out $301 in two weeks. Rev. Crawford made $7.00 first day. See what they have done, judge what you can do.

LET US START YOU

in Gold, Silver, Nickel and metal plating. Prof. Gray's new electro machine plates on watches, jewelry, tableware and metal goods. Prof. Gray's New Royal Immersion Process latest method. Goods come out instantly with no brush, beautiful thick plate, guaranteed 3 to 10 yrs. No polishing or grinding. Every family, hotel and restaurant want goods plated.

PLATERS HAVE ALL THEY CAN DO. People bring it. You can hire boys to do the plating as we do. Men and women gather work for small per cent. Work is fine—no way to do it better. No experience required, we teach you. Recipes, Formulas, Trade Secrets Free. Outfits ready for work when received. Materials cost about ten cents to do $1.00 worth of plating.

Our new plan, testimonials, circulars and SAMPLE FREE. Don't wait. Send us your Address anyway. GRAY & CO. PLATING WORKS, 220 Gray Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.

CLASSIFIED OPPORTUNITIES

These advertisements are full of interest to everybody. Over a million people see these columns every week. Read them carefully and write at once to every advertiser whose proposition appeals to you.

RATE—60 cents per agate line (count seven words to a line). Cash with order. No advertisement accepted for less than five lines or more than forty-five lines. Forms close Tuesday morning preceding the date of issue.

MALE HELP WANTED.

Be Your Own Boss—I made $200 weekly the first year with a small mail order business. Began with $5. Any intelligent person may do the work. Send for free booklet. Tells how. Heacock, R-5177, Lockport, N. Y.

Men for electric railway motormen and conductors; fine opportunity; about $80 monthly; experience unnecessary; no strikes; state age. Address S-170, care Weekly Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

Locomotive firemen and brakemen, $80, $140; experience unnecessary. Pay tuition when employed. 797 Railway Bureau, E. St. Louis, Ill.

Railway Mail Clerk examinations everywhere soon; $75 month. Schedule and sample questions free. Franklin Institute, Dept. D 27, Rochester, N. Y.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

Ladies—Three bright, capable ladies for 1914 to travel, demonstrate and sell dealers; $25 to $50 per week; railroad fare paid. Goodrich Drug Co., Omaha, Nebr. Dept. B.

Ladies make shields at home. $10 per 100. Work sent prepaid to reliable women. Particulars for stamped addressed envelope. Eureka Co., Dept. 23, Kalamazoo, Mich.

Ladies can make $10 to $15 weekly copying, addressing and mailing samples; particulars for stamp. Rex Co., Dept. D, Celtic Pl., Buffalo, N. Y.

Ladies—We will send you handsome Easter suit or silk dress free for few hours work. Whittaker, Broadway and 144th, New York.

A rare opportunity to make comfortable living home sewing plain seams; no canvassing; no triflers wanted; steady. Send 10c postage, samples, etc.; returned if not satisfactory. Home Sewers Co. Jobbers Sewing, 42, Rehoboth, Del.

The new profession for ladies. Teach the Valvetina System of Home Beauty Culture and sell dealers; $3 to $10 a day at home or traveling. Goodrich Drug Co., Dept. 6, Omaha, Neb.

AGENTS.

Make $30 to $60 weekly selling our new 300 candle power gasoline table and hanging lamp for homes, stores, halls, churches; no wick, no chimney, no mantle trouble; costs 1c per night; exclusive territory; we loan you sample. Sunshine Safety Lamp Co., 1597 Factory Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Agents—Get particulars of one of the best paying propositions ever put on the market; something no one else sells; make $4,000 yearly. Address E. M. Feltman, Sales Mgr., 6730 Sycamore St., Cincinnati, O.

Sell high class goods to families. Best proposition. Big profits. Self sellers. Write Carnation Toilet Co., 3024 Easton Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

$1.50 Self-Filling Fountain Pen. Never leaks. Gold-plated pen; wonderful value; small size, $1.50; large, $1.75 doz; sample, 25c postpaid. Money refunded if not satisfactory. Particulars free. ROLLINS & CO., Dept. 19, Box 5272, Boston.

Agents make $10 to $15 a day handling our Bales Punch Board. Write for free catalogue. Armitage & Co., Asbury Park, N. J.

Men of Ideas and inventive ability should write for new "Lists of Needed Inventions" patent buyers and "How to Get Your Patent and Your Money." Advice free. Randolph & Co., Patent Attorneys, Dept. 57, Washington, D. C.

Agents sell guaranteed Hosiery, Underwear and Sweaters for largest manufacturer in America. Easy work. Big pay. Complete outfit free. Write Madison Mills, Dept. 1-E, 590 Broadway, N.Y. City

HELP WANTED.

Ambitious person may earn $15 to $25 weekly during spare time at home, writing for newspapers. Send for particulars. Press Bureau, Dept. O-7, Washington, D. C.

Thousands of government positions open to men and women over 18. $65 to $150 month. Vacations. Steady work. Parcel post means many appointments. Common education sufficient. "Pull" unnecessary. Write immediately for free list of positions now available. Franklin Institute, Dept. D 31, Rochester, N. Y.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

FREE FOR SIX MONTHS—MY SPECIAL offer to introduce my magazine "INVESTMENT FOR PROFIT." It is worth $10 a copy to anyone who has been getting poorer while the rich, richer. It demonstrates the REAL earning power of money, and shows how anyone, no matter how poor, CAN acquire riches. INVESTING FOR PROFIT is the only progressive financial journal published. It shows how $100 grows to $2,200. Write NOW and I'll send it six months free. H. L. Barber, 407, 28 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago.

Investment with services; want live, energetic man with $5,000 to take interest and management in well established land and seed business, doing over $100,000 annually; this will stand close investigation. Address P. O. Box 277, Toledo, Ohio.

BOYS AND GIRLS.

Look here. Start in business for yourself and earn your own money. You can make a considerable amount of money each week during your spare time. BUCHANAN & CO., 22 Beekman St., New York City.

Guaranteed Boy's Watch or Girl's Gold-plated bracelet given boys and girls for placing sample packet seeds with friends. P. Peoples Co., B-32, York Haven, Pa.

REAL ESTATE.

Real Estate Wanted—Sell your property quickly for cash, no matter where located; particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 43, Lincoln, Neb.

FARMS WANTED.

Wanted—Improved farms and wild lands. Best system for quick results. Full particulars and magazine free. Don't pay big commissions. Western Sales Agency, Minneapolis, Minn.

POULTRY

Make money raising Faverolles; all purpose chickens; setting, $1.50 circulars. Vineland Poultry Yards, Tullahoma, Tenn.

FOR SALE—FARMS.

Cheap Lands in Arkansas. Along the Missouri & North Arkansas Railroad—the new line through the undeveloped part of Arkansas. Delightful, healthful climate, splendid yields of all crops grown in a temperate climate. Ideal fruit country. Unsurpassed for poultry and live stock. Write for free magazine "Oak Leaves." E. E. Smythe, Traffic Manager, Eureka Springs, Ark.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Dancing lessons at home by mail. We teach the Tango, one-tep and the hesitation waltzes. Send 25c for complete instructions. The Enlock Dancing School, Station B, P. O. Box 34, Toledo, Ohio.

ASSEMBLY ADDS SIXTY NEW LAWS

Special Session Ends and Cox Starts on Trip to Southland

Columbus, Feb. 18.—Sixty new laws were placed on the statute books by the general assembly in the special session which ended Tuesday evening. Most important of these:

Reorganize rural school system.

Establish "mine run" system of paying Ohio miners, to replace "screen" system.

Provide methods, to be employed at the option of the people, for elaborate engineering works for the prevention of floods.

Permit state banks to join the federal reserve system.

Safeguard the initiative and referendum.

Re-establish the flat automobile license rate and pay the proceeds into the state highway fund.

Permit public bonds to be issued in denomination of $100.

Change the basis of pay of common pleas judges.

Provide immediate relief for the blind.

The concluding action of the general assembly was the agreement on the compensation of the five members of the workingmen's compensation commission, including J. Harrington Boyd, of Toledo. The conference committee finally allowed them $1,200 each, and both houses agreed. The two houses idled all Tuesday afternoon while the conference committee sought to adjust the action of the house in giving the commissioners $1,500 each and the senate in giving them none at all.

The wind-up in the house was tame, in comparison with the hilarious ending of previous sessions. Members sang songs and made speeches, and the comedians bestowed a purple robe on Representative W. H. Schweikert, of Cincinnati, and crowned him "King of the House."

The legislative reunion in August will be held in Akron. The reunion committee was unable to agree and the senate and house voted in favor of Akron in preference to Cedar Point with the idea that it will be the beginning of the policy of meeting in midsummer in various cities.

Before leaving for Florida for an outing on the yacht of Robert F. Wolfe, Governr Cox signed 45 of the bills enacted during the session, including the general appropriations bill which the Republicans suspected of containing "hidden millions" in the appropriations of receipts of the various funds.

MEXICAN NEWSPAPERS IN ATTACK ON VILLA

Mexico City, Feb. 21.—The statement of the execution of W. S. Benton by the rebel Villa is displayed today under large type headlines in all of the Spanish and English newspapers.

El Imparcial labels it "the new assassination, which has horrified even the dupes captained by the execrable bandit." It declares that Villa killed Benton in cold blood, afterward ordering a fictitious court martial in order to cover his act of murder.

El Pais predicts that the affair will provoke a conflict between the chancelories of London and Washington.

HEIRS

Thousands of families are wanted to claim fortunes. Many now living in poverty are rich, but don't know it. Over 400-page index, entitled "Missing Heirs and Next of Kin," alphabetically arranged, contains authentic list of unclaimed estates and heirs wanted and advertised for in America and abroad to claim fortunes. Also contains Chancery Court of England and Ireland lists, and Bank of England unclaimed dividend list. Thousands of names in book. Yours or your ancestors' names may be among them. Send 25c stamp at once for free booklet. INTERNATIONAL CLAIM AGENCY, 8, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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